

*MASTER
NEGATIVE
NO. 91-80100-8*

MICROFILMED 1991

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES/NEW YORK

as part of the
“Foundations of Western Civilization Preservation Project”

Funded by the
NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

Reproductions may not be made without permission from
Columbia University Library

COPYRIGHT STATEMENT

The copyright law of the United States -- Title 17, United States Code -- concerns the making of photocopies or other reproductions of copyrighted material...

Columbia University Library reserves the right to refuse to accept a copy order if, in its judgement, fulfillment of the order would involve violation of the copyright law.

AUTHOR:

BUTTMANN, PHILIPP
KARL

TITLE:

PRACTICAL RULES FOR
GREEK ACCENTS &...

PLACE:

ANDOVER

DATE:

1829

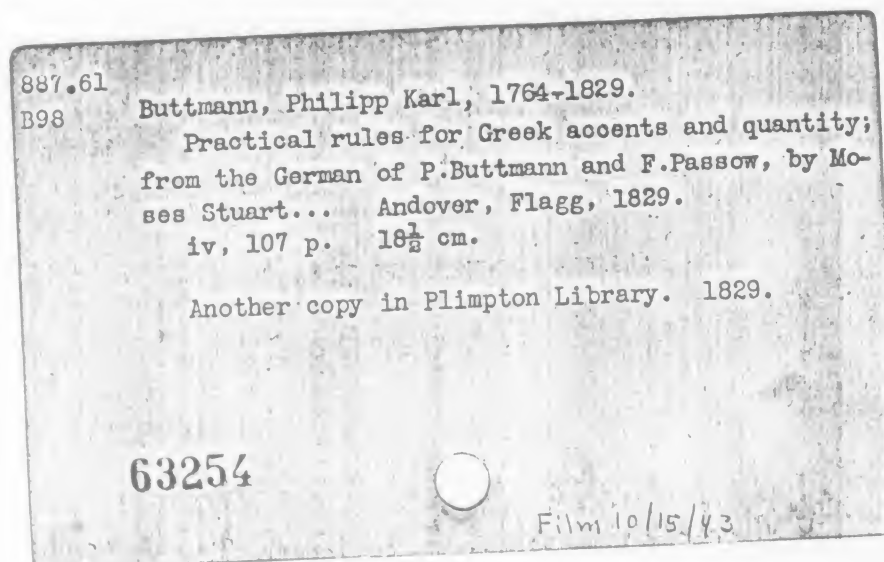
Master Negative #

91-80100-8

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES
PRESERVATION DEPARTMENT

BIBLIOGRAPHIC MICROFORM TARGET

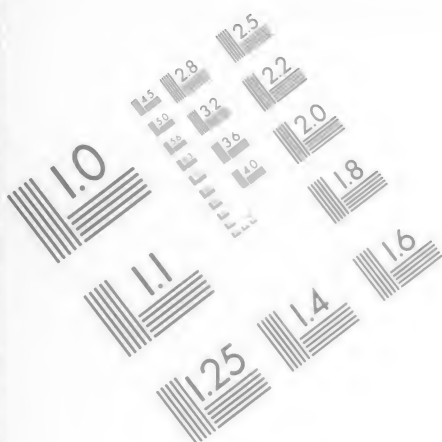
Original Material as Filmed - Existing Bibliographic Record



Restrictions on Use:

TECHNICAL MICROFORM DATA

FILM SIZE: 35mm REDUCTION RATIO: 11x
IMAGE PLACEMENT: IA IIA IB IIB
DATE FILMED: 7.15.91 INITIALS V.W.D.
FILMED BY: RESEARCH PUBLICATIONS, INC WOODBRIDGE, CT

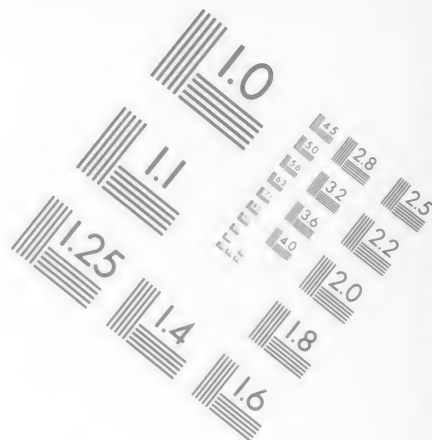


AIM

Association for Information and Image Management

1100 Wayne Avenue, Suite 1100
Silver Spring, Maryland 20910

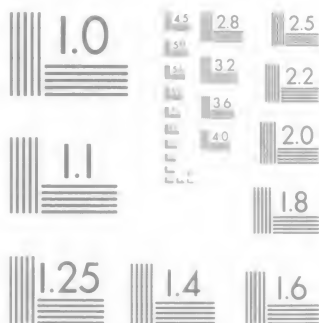
301/587-8202



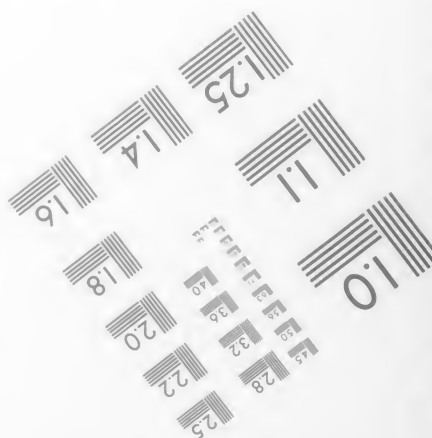
Centimeter



Inches



MANUFACTURED TO AIM STANDARDS
BY APPLIED IMAGE, INC.



5
12

12
Class:
887.61

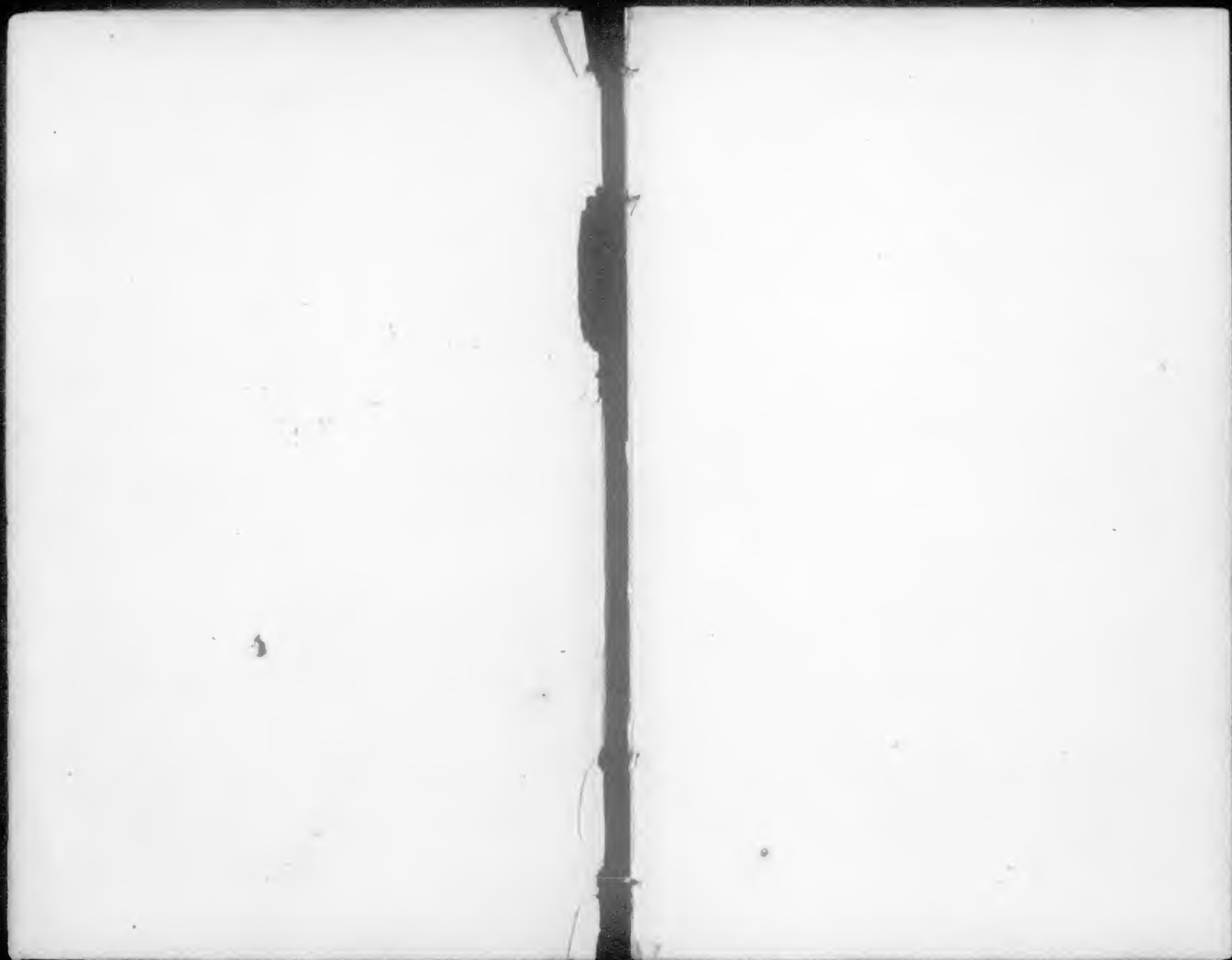
Book
B98



GIVEN BY

Beside the main topic, this book also treats of

Subject No.	On page	Subject No.	On page



PRACTICAL RULES

FOR

GREEK ACCENTS AND QUANTITY.

FROM THE GERMAN OF

P. BUTTMANN AND F. PASSOW.

BY

MOSES STUART,

Professor of Sac. Lit. in the Theol. Institution at
Andover.

ANDOVER:

FLAGG AND GOULD, PUBLISHERS AND PRINTERS.

From the Codman Press.

1829.

DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS, to wit:

District Clerk's Office.

Be it remembered, that on the 25th day of February, A. D. 1820, and in the fifty second year of the Independence of the United States of America, Moses Stuart, of the said district, has deposited in this Office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as Proprietor, in the words following, to wit: "Practical Rules for Greek Accents and Quantity, from the German of P. Buttman and F. Passow. By Moses Stuart, Associate Professor of Sac. Lit. in the Theol. Institution at Andover."—In conformity to the Act of the Congress of the United States, entitled, "An Act for the encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned;" and also to an act entitled, "An act supplementary to an act, entitled, An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned; and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving and etching historical and other prints."

JOHN W. DAVIS, { Clerk of the District
 { of Massachusetts.

PREFACE.

The history of the following Treatise is brief. In writing my Commentary on the Epistle to the Hebrews, I was compelled to make some acquaintance with the system of Greek accents; and of course to direct my attention, in some degree, to the quantity of the language. In all my Greek studies, during the earlier part of my life, I had, (in common I believe with most of my fellow-countrymen), entirely, or almost entirely, neglected *accent* and *quantity*. In order to publish a book, furnished in a proper manner with the accents, I was led to investigate the best grammars and treatises on this subject; and on the whole, I was better satisfied with the views of Buttman, than with those of any other writer. But these views lay scattered through the whole body of his large Grammar; a little here, and a little there, and sometimes so little, as almost to elude the most diligent research. For convenience' sake, I began to digest this scattered mass, and to bring into one compact form all its various parts. I did not always literally translate the words of Buttman; but his ideas I aimed to translate exactly, and to express them freely and simply in our own vernacular language: a practice which I would fain commend to all who translate German books for English use. Most of Part I., in the following sheets, was composed in this way, and preparation was thus substantially made for printing it, in case this might be deemed expeditious.

Friends, with whom I conversed at various times on the importance to a student of some good knowledge of Greek accentuation and quantity, and to whom I stated what I had done to make myself acquainted with it, frequently expressed a wish that I would publish the abstract which I had made. When I had obtained the masterly exhibition of Passow, in his Tables respecting the quantity of the Greek language, I was induced to comply with their request; because I found that both the subject of *accentuation* and *quantity* might be comprised in one little volume. Every one acquainted at all with the subject, will spontaneously feel, that the two things ought to go together. Certainly the accentuation is mostly regulated by the quantity of syllables, and a treatise on the former, without comprising some exhibition of the latter, must be very incomplete.

Passow on Greek Quantity (Part II. in this work), I have translated in a good degree literally, because I found no better way. With Buttman I have, (as is stated above), taken such liberties as one must take, who desires to make out of a widely separated and disjointed mass one compact body, and to transfer the *ideas* rather than the *expressions*. I have arranged the whole in the order of Sections, for the sake of convenient reference; and I trust that any one, by the help of the heads and the running titles, may speedily find what he desires in respect to the subject of quantity or accents.

In regard to the utility of this little volume, I can only say, that I could not part with what I have obtained by attention to the subjects which it comprises, with-

out great reluctance, nor without the full belief that what I should thus dispend with, is of sufficient value to be worth far more than all the time and trouble which I have expended upon it. There is not a small number of cases, where the accents serve to distinguish the nature, and of course the meaning, of words spelled in the same manner, but having different significations. All the modern Greeks cleave tenaciously to the accents. What the more ancient ones thought on this subject, is sufficiently testified, by the fact that the great body of the Greek manuscripts are furnished with the accents. No Greek scholar, in the European world, would think of professing himself an adept in this language, without a knowledge of accent and quantity. One may indeed say, in regard to this, what Cicero said in regard to a knowledge of the Greek language in his time; "It is not so much a matter of praise to understand it, as it is of shame to be ignorant of it."

One word as to the use of the following sheets, should they be so fortunate as to find their way into our Schools and Colleges. The *Exercises* at the end point out the manner of this use. Excepting a few pages in the beginning of Part I. and Part II., I should think it inexpedient to recite this book. Let it be consulted as a Lexicon is, and let the teacher require of the student, *exercises* in accentuation and quantity, on the plan pointed out at the close of this volume.

From the very outset, the student should be accustomed to associate a knowledge of accent and quantity, with a knowledge of the meaning of every Greek word which he learns. In this way, all the trouble would be spared of subsequent drilling in respect to accent and quantity. The student should learn these, *ab initio*, just as he practises the accent and quantity of his own mother-tongue, from his infancy.

If I mistake not, exercises in the way above recommended, will be far from being unpleasant to learners, and the consciousness of standing on the same basis with the scholars of Europe, in regard to a knowledge of accent and quantity in the Greek language, will give a satisfaction which will more than compensate for the trouble of learning them; not to mention the manifest utility of such a knowledge, in various respects. It is to be hoped, that all our Seminaries, where Greek is taught, will no longer propose to themselves a point of attainment in this language, which places our students so far below the general standard.

It hardly need be said, that Part II. is specially designed for aid in reading Greek poetry; where indeed it becomes matter both of necessity and of interest, to apply the principles which it develops, unless the business of scanning be entirely superseded.

To those who know the reputation of Buttmann as a grammarian, and Passow as a lexicographer skilled in the science of Greek quantity, it will be unnecessary to state any apology for prefacing their treatises to those of others, on the subjects in question.

M. STUART.

*Theol. Seminary
Andover, 20 Feb. 1820.*

PART I.

OF THE ACCENTS.

Nature and object of the Accents.

§ 1. THE Greek language not only makes a distinction between syllables as long and short,* but it places on every word, with very few exceptions (§ 5), an *accent*, in order to regulate the tone of the voice with which it is to be pronounced. The expression of this is very difficult for those who speak the languages of western Europe, on account of their views and their habits of pronunciation, which are so diverse, in some respects, from those of the ancient Greeks. In the language of the latter, the accent as often falls upon a *short* syllable as upon a long one; while we, in endeavouring to throw the tone upon the short syllable, convert it into a long one; e.g. in *τίθημι, Σωκράτης*.

§ 2. It is placed beyond all doubt, however, by ancient testimonies, that the intonations which the accents mark, are as old as the language itself. But this must be understood, of the intonations *generally* considered; for in respect to particular words, the accents in Greek (as in every language) were subject to change, by process of time, and by a variety of causes. The common accentuation, as it stands in the best Greek classics, was derived from the manner of pronouncing the Greek language, at the most blooming period of the Attic dialect.

* Of this, Part II. of the present work treats.

It began, however, to be marked in *books*, only after the incorrect pronunciation of common life began to introduce erroneous intonations. Grammarians endeavoured to correct these, by marking words in such a way as to guide the reader to right intonations; and this was plainly the first occasion of *written* accents. From the practice of thus marking the accents for books used in the schools, it gradually extended itself to all other books; and thus has been transplanted down to us, at least the *theory* of Greek intonation.

Note. From testimony which cannot with any propriety be suspected, it appears that Aristophanes of Byzantium was the first who introduced the *written* accents, about 200 years before the Christian era.

§ 3. Reflection and practice may contribute much to remove the difficulty that exists, in regard to our pronouncing an accented syllable with a proper tone, without spoiling the quantity; and it certainly is worth a serious effort on our part, to restore the ancient euphony of the Greek tongue, which may be rendered audible to our ears. But this cannot be done, without an accurate knowledge of the present system of accents.

§ 4. But if no reference at all be had to a circumstance so pleasing in itself, still, the Greek accents are not to be regarded as unimportant. Very often the quantity of the doubtful vowels may be known by them. Many words, also, of apparently the same sound and form, are distinguished by them from each other; and even where they do not serve either of these purposes, the manner in which they are arranged, leads us to a knowledge of the *laws* by which they are regulated, without which we could not judge correctly of those cases, where the utility of the accents is evident.

Note. The student should be on his guard against reading,

with a reference to the accents, in such a way as to spoil the *quantity*. If the accent cannot be made, after sufficient trial, without injuring the quantity of syllables, it is more important to preserve the quantity than to follow the tone.

Kinds of accents, and the manner in which they affect the pronunciation.

§ 5. Ordinarily, every Greek word has an accent upon one of its vowels, (for exceptions, see § 11); and this is properly only the *Acute*, ὀξεῖα, (i. e. ὀξεῖα προσῳδία, *acute accent*), which means a sharp or clear tone, marked thus (´).

§ 6. According to the *theory* of the ancient grammarians, to every syllable which has not the tone, there belongs the *grave* accent, (gravis, βαρεῖα), i. e. a sinking tone. But this is not marked in Greek writings, at present, although the ancients marked it, (at least occasionally), by the descending stroke (˘). This stroke is now employed only to mark the *Acute* under certain circumstances, † 12.

§ 7. Practice, however, has varied the theory in § 5, and according to usage, a *long* vowel may take the *circumflex* accent, περισπωμένη, i. e. the inflected or protracted tone, designated by (ˆ). According to the decision of ancient grammarians, a long vowel with this mark, is to be regarded as composed of two short ones drawn together, the first of which is an *Acute ascending* (´), the second, a *Gravis* (˘); e. g. ὄο, combined in one sound, makes ὠ. On the other hand, ὀό, (the order of the accents in the former case being reversed), when combined in one sound, can make only ὦ, i. e. Omega with an *Acute*.

Note. A difference of sound, in these two cases, we can hardly make perceptible to the ear. But let the student guard well against two errors; (1) Let him not pronounce ὦ or ὠ *with* an accent, like ω *without* one; nor should he pronounce ω with-

out an accent, (as in ἄνθρωπος), like short *o*. It is certainly practicable, to sound a long unaccented vowel as a long vowel, e. g. álmösen; [in English, *máke-peáce, fóúr-teén, kétp-sáke* etc.] (2) Let him not pronounce short syllables as long ones; e. g. ὅπερ like ὦπερ, which should never be done. But to make a distinction between ὅτι and ὅττι, βάλει and βάλλει, as the ancients did, is difficult for us. If, however, we confound the sounds of these words respectively, it is a less important error, than to read ὄνος as ὄνος, βίλος as βίλος. Careful practice will assist much, in respect to both of these difficulties. Comp. Σοκράτης with *so háť er*, [so háś he], of which the middle word is short and accented. This is plainly different from *so thát er*, [so wrougħt he], which has the middle word long and accented. Such words as σοφία are more difficult. How to accent the *í*, without protracting it, cannot be taught by words. Example and experience are requisite. [Compare in English, *official, officious, suspicion*, etc.]

Position of the accents.

§ 8. The accents must always be written over one of the three last syllables in a word. The *Acute* may stand on either of them; but the *Circumflex* can be placed only on the ultimate or penult syllable.

Note. That ἄτινι etc. is only an *apparent*, not a real, exception to this, appears from § 29. † 32.

Words named by the accents.

§ 9. The grammatical names of words, (i. e. such names as have respect to the *tone*), are derived from the condition of the *final* syllable; which, when it has an *acute* accent, gives to the word to which it belongs, the name of *Oxytone*, as in θεός, ὅς, τετιγώς; when it has a *Circumflex*, the word is called *Perispome*, i. e. protracted, (περισπώμενον, as γιλοῶν, νοῦς, and when the ultimate has no written accent, (and of course is understood to have

merely a *Gravis* (§ 6), then it is called *Barytone*, as τύπτω, πράγμα, πράγματα.

§ 10. *Barytone* words, i. e. those which have no accent on the final syllable, may be, (1) Such as have an *Acute* on the penult; or (2) An *Acute* on the antepenult; or (3) A *Circumflex* on the penult. The first of these is called *Paroxytone*, as τύπτω, τετιμμένος; the second, *Proparoxytone*, as επιτύμμενος, ἀνθρώπος; the third, *Properispome*, as πράγμα, γιλοῦσα.

Words destitute of accents.

§ 11. A few *monosyllabic* words are *Barytones*, i. e. toneless words (*Atona*), all of them beginning with a vowel; viz. οὐ (οὐκ, οὐχ), οἷς, εἰ, ἐν, εἰς (ἐς), ἐξ (ἐκ), and the Nominatives, ὁ, ἡ, οἱ, αἱ, of the Article.

Note. Properly speaking, there are no toneless words. The above are so, only in *connexion* with others, inasmuch as, by virtue of their meaning, they are always attached to some other word, when they are destitute of an accent. Hence they take an accent, i. e. they become *Oxytones*, whenever they stand at the end of a sentence, or after the words with which they are in sense connected; as πῶς γὰρ οὐ; θεός ὡς ἐτίετο· κακῶν ἔξ.

Oxytones, how written.

§ 12. When an *Oxytone* stands in connexion, and before other words, the tone of the *Acute* becomes less sharp, and it goes, more or less, into a kind of *Gravis*, § 6. The sign of the *Acute*, in such cases, is the same as was anciently used for the *Gravis*, viz. (˘); but this sign is now employed only to mark the *Acute* descending, in such cases as have been just described. But at the end of a period, also after a point (.), which is equivalent to our colon, the *Acute* remains unchanged, i. e. it is written (ˊ).

Some also retain it even before a comma, but this is not usual. E. g. Ὁργὴ δὲ πολλὰ δρᾶν ἀναγκάζει κακά.

Note 1. The student must not mistake *Oxytones* with the *Acute* descending, (as *πολλὰ* etc. above), for *Barytones*. *Barytones* have no accent marked on the last syllable, excepting in cases where they may have two accents, § 23. The custom of some lexicographers and grammarians, of writing all the isolated *Oxytones* with an acute descending (´), is altogether incorrect. Every solitary *Oxytone*, out of connexion in a *Greek* sentence, should have the *Acute* ascending; as *θίβε*.

Note 2. The interrogative *τίς*, *τί*, § 56, forms the only exception to the rule in § 12. For the *Acute* before *Enclitics*, see § 24.

Proper place of the Accents.

§ 13. Observation and practice will give to the student information respecting the place of the tone on each word respectively, better than any rules and exceptions can do; above all, an accurate *Lexicon* is the most important aid. Still, the following principles, respecting the place of the *Circumflex* and *Acute* respectively, are important; viz.

§ 14. (a) The *CIRCUMFLEX* can be placed only on a vowel long by nature; not on one made long by position; e. g. *κῆδος*, *αῶς*, *τεῖχος*, *οὔτος*, *σμήγμα* so in *τιμᾶτε*, *ἡμῖν*, *πῦρ*, because in these the doubtful vowels are long. A short vowel can never have any but the *acute* accent; e. g. *ἔτερος*, *μένος*, *ἴνα*, *πρός*, *πολύ*, *πλέγμα*.

Note. In such a case as *σμήγμα*, the *Circumflex* is used because of the *η*, not because *γμ* would make the syllable long. Consequently, in *πρόγμα*, *πῦλλον*, the vowel is long in itself, not through the influence of position, i. e. of the two consonants, *γμ*, *λλ*, which follow. One must pronounce, *prag-ma*, *mal-lon*.

§ 15 The *Circumflex* may stand, (1) *On the penult syllable*; which is the more common place of it. This it

does, so often as the *last* syllable has a vowel that is short; or one which is treated as short, § 19. a; or one which is long only by position; and the *penult* syllable has a vowel long by nature; e. g. *ῥῆμα*, *οἶνος*, *ψυχος*, *Μοῦσα*, *βῶλαξ* (Gen. -ᾱκος).

Note. This rule does not apply to words compounded with an *enclitic* particle; e. g. *εἴτε*, *οὔτε*, *ὥσπερ*, *ἵτις*, *τοῖοδε*, etc.; not *εἴτε*, etc., § 29. Proper exceptions to the rule are only *εἶθε*, *ταίχι*, (not *ταίχι*).

(2) *On the ultimate*. This is common, when the ultimate is a contracted syllable; e. g. *ἀληθῆος*, contr. *ἀληθοῦς*· *ποιέω*, contr. *ποιῶ*, § 34. Seldom is the *Circumflex* on the ultimate of words which have two or more syllables, without such a contraction. But *monosyllabic* words often take it; e. g. *πῦρ*, *βοῖς*, *πᾶς*, *οὗς*, *νῦν*. But, besides the contracted words as described above, scarcely any words not *monosyllabic* take the *Circumflex*, excepting, (a) *Adverbs* ending in -ως, § 70. (b) The Gen. and Dat. endings, § 38. § 42. (c) The *Voc.* endings -εῦ and -οῖ, § 46. Note.

§ 16. (b) The *ACUTE* may stand on the ultimate, penult, or antepenult, § 8; and may stand upon a long vowel as well as a short one, e. g. *σοφώτερος*, *δεύτερος*, *γεύγω*, *τίμη*, *βασιλεύς*, *αἴωρ*.

§ 17. When the accent is on the *penult*, and the last syllable has a vowel long by nature, (not by position merely), the accent must be the *Acute*; as *ῥήτωρ*, *ὀλνη*, *ψύγω*, *θούραξ* (Gen. -ᾱκος).

§ 18. The *Acute*, (and this only), can stand on the antepenult. But if the last syllable be long, either by nature or position, the *Acute* cannot be placed on the antepenult.

E. g. In this latter case, one must accent thus; *σοφώτερος*, *συλλέγω*, *ἐπιβόλας*; the two former of which have, in their ulti-

mate, a vowel long by nature; the latter, a syllable long by position.

§ 19. But to the last principle in § 18, there are some limitations. (a) The two diphthongal sounds, *αι* and *οι*, (although long in themselves), are for the most part treated, in respect to the accent, just as if they were short. Hence they admit an antepenult accent before them; e.g. *τύπτομαι*, *ἄνθρωποι*, etc. So *προσηται*, *πῶλοι*, etc. Comp. § 15. 1.

Exceptions. (1) In the Opt. mood, *αι* and *οι* have their proper influence as long vowels; e.g. *ποιῶσι*, *ποιέσσι*, etc. (2) In the adverb *οἶκοι*, *at home*, (plur. *οἶκοι*, *houses*). (3) In words compounded with Enclitics; e.g. *οἶμοι*, *ἦτοι*, etc., see § 29. § 32.

(b) The vowel *ω*, in the end-syllable of the *Attic* forms, in Dec. II. and III., does not hinder the antepenult accent; e.g. in Dec. II., *ἀνάγειν*, *ἀνάγω*, *ἀνάγωγος*; in Dec. III., *πόλειος*, *πύχης*, dual Gen. *πόλειων*, *πύχων*, plur. Gen. *πόλειων*, *πύχων*.

(c) In the same way also is *ω* regarded, in the Ionic *-τω* of the first Declension; e.g. *δεσπότω*, (for *δεσπότου*), § 40. Note.

Accents determining the quantity of syllables.

§ 20. When books are correctly printed, the student may know, of course, (1) That every vowel-sound on which the Circumflex stands, is long by nature, § 14. a. (2) That every word which has a short final syllable, and a penult acute accent, must have a short penult vowel also, or one long only by position, comp. § 15. 1; as *καρχίνος*, *βάθρον*, etc. (3) Words with a penult Circumflex, as *πείρα*, must have a final short vowel, 15. 1.—Also, (4) Words accented on the antepenult, must, (with few exceptions, § 19), have their final vowel short; as *ἄρονρα*, § 18. (5) Words with a penult naturally long, and accented on the same with the Acute, must have a final long vowel, § 18. § 15. 1.

Note. Even in many cases where the accent does not of itself determine the quantity of syllables, (as in many composite words, or derived ones), yet the recollection of the original words with their accentuation, may aid in determining quantity. E.g. in *ῥαίτος* the *ι* is long, for the original is written *ῥαίτος*; in *θαύφιλος* the *ι* is short, because the original is *φιλος*. So in *δίκη*, *δικος*, the *ι* is short, for the plur. of the root is written *δίκαι* (not *δικαι* with long *ι*). The Circumflex, however, on *monosyllabic* words, does not determine the quantity of their *derivates*; for all the words of this species, belonging to Dec. III., have a long vowel in their Nom., which may be short in the other cases; e.g. *πῦρ*, *πῦρος*; *μῦς*, *μῦς*, § 47. e.

Shifting of the Accents.

§ 21. When the form of a word is changed, by declension, conjugation, or in any other way, in many cases this has an influence on the accent; viz.

(a) *The accent is necessarily changed*, when such an alteration is made in the word, that the accent can no longer remain as it was on the original word, in consistency with the regulations derived from quantity, as above described. In this case,

(1) An Acute takes the place of a Circumflex; as *οἶνος*, Gen. *οἶνου*, § 17; *ῥήμα*, Gen. *ῥήματος*, § 8.

(2) The Circumflex takes the place of an Acute; e.g. *τιμή*, Gen. *τιμῆς*, § 15. 2. *β*; *γείω*, Imper. *γεῖγε*, § 15. 1.

(b) *The place of the accent is shifted*, the accent itself remaining the same; viz.

(1) *It is drawn back*; viz. (a) When the word has an accession by a prefix; e.g. *πύπτω*, *τύπτει*, *ἐτυπε* *ὁδός*, *σύνδοχος* *παιδευτός*, *ἀπαιδευτός*, § 58. § 72. (b) When the final syllable is changed, so that the accent may fall back; as *παιδεῖω*, Imp. *παιδεῖ*, § 18.

(2) *It is thrown forward*; viz. (a) When the word has

an accession of an ending which must have the tone; e.g. *τέτυγα, τετυγώς*. (b) When the final syllable, which was short in the ground-form, comes (by declension) to be long; as *ἄνθρωπος*, Gen. *ἀνθρώπου ἄρουρα*, Gen. *ἀρούρᾱς*, § 18. (c) Also by the peculiarities of some declensions; as *θήρ, θηρός*, § 45.

For the shifting of the tone by Anastrophe, see § 71; by Apostrophe, § 37; by casting away of the augment, § 59.

ENCLITICS.

(22) There are a number of monosyllabic and dissyllabic words, which are so connected (by the meaning of them and the method of pronouncing them) with the preceding word, that their tone is cast upon it; and because they thus, in respect to their tone, *lean upon* the preceding word or *incline to it*, they are called ENCLITICS, (from *ἐγκλίνεσθαι to incline*).

Note. Words which have an accent of themselves are called *Orthotones*, (*ὀρθότονοι/μνοι*, i. e. having an upright tone). Even the Enclitics, when they receive an accent, are called *Orthotones*.

THE ENCLITICS ARE,

(a) The indefinite pronoun *τις, τί*, through *all* its cases; together with *τοῦ, τῶ*, the contracted Gen. and Dative of the same, § 57, with Note 1.

(b) The following oblique cases of the personal pronouns, viz. *μου, μοι, μέ, σοῦ, σοί, σέ, οὗ, οἱ, ἐ, μίν, νίν*, and those beginning with *σφ*, with few exceptions, § 52. § 53. comp. § 55.

(c) The Present Indic. of *εἰμί* and *γημί*, the second pers. sing. excepted, § 66. § 67.

(d) The indefinite adverbs, *πώς, πῆ, ποί, πού, ποθί, ποτέ, ποθέν*; which are distinguished by being Enclitic,

from the corresponding Interrogatives, *πῶς, πότε*, etc., § 69.

(e) The Particles, *πῶ, τέ, τοί, θήν, γέ, κέν (κέ), νύν (νύ)*, πέρ, ῥά*, with the inseparable particle *δε*, (§ 30. § 68).

§ 23. If the Enclitic be preceded by a *Proparoxytone*, or by a *Proterispome*, then it casts its accent on the final syllable of such words; e.g. *ἄνθρωπος, ἄνθρωπός ἐστι σωῖμα, σωμά μου*.

Note. If a toneless word (§ 11) precede the Enclitic, it throws its accent upon such word; as *αἱ, εἴ τις*.

§ 24. If the word preceding the Enclitic have an accent on the final syllable; or an Acute on the penult, this accent answers also for the Enclitic. But the Acute on the final syllable before an Enclitic, always remains the Acute ascending, (—). E.g. *ἀνὴρ τις· καὶ σου· γιλῶ σε· γυναικῶν τινῶν· ἄνδρα τέ· λίγεις τι*.

Note. Such cases of accentuation as *γυναικῶν τινῶν· ὧν τινῶν*, etc. are contended against, and abandoned, by many grammarians; but general usage has adopted them. Some also accent thus, *ἄνδρά τε, ἄλλό τε*, writing the Enclitic accent on the final syllable of paroxytone words; and some of the books follow this usage. But general usage is according to the rule above.

§ 25. Paroxytones do not support the tone of Enclitics which have two syllables; the latter then preserving their proper tone; e.g. *λόγος ποτέ, ἐναντίος στίειν, λόγος ἐστί*.

§ 26. When words are shortened by an apostrophe, the accent remains on a dissyllabic Enclitic which follows; e.g. *πολλοὶ δ' εἰσίν*.

§ 27. When one Enclitic precedes another, the former receives the tone of the latter; and so successively, however numerous the Enclitics may be; in consequence of which only the final one will remain toneless; e.g. *εἴ*

* The adverb of time is *νῦν now*.

τις τινά φησί μοι παρῆναι, where the first word is naturally a toneless one (§ 11), and all the rest are Enclitics, except the last, § 22.

§ 28. The Enclitics are *orthotone* (§ 22. Note), i. e. they retain their accent, when a particular emphasis rests upon them, or when no part of a sentence *precedes* them, on which they are dependent in respect to sense. Several of them, however, from their very nature, do always follow some part of a sentence, e. g. such as those in § 22. b. c.

For a more precise account of accentuation, in regard to the enclitic pronouns, see § 52. seq.; for *ἑμί, ἑστί, ἔστι*, see § 66. b—c.

Note. Some grammarians reckon *αὐτόν* (when it means *him*) among the Enclitics; but this is not general. For the *enclitic* use of the oblique cases of *ἐμί* and *ἐμίς*, see § 55. c.

§ 29. As Enclitics are closely connected with the word on which they depend, so, in many cases, they are written in combination with it; e. g. *ὥς τε, οὕτε, μέντοι, ὅστις, ὅστινων*, comp. § 15. Note.

§ 30. The Enclitic *δε*, (altogether diverse from *δέ*, *but*, etc.), occurs only in composition; e. g. *ὅδε, τοσούδε, ὧδε, δόμονδε*, etc.

§ 31. Enclitics in composition with another word, take the tone of another Enclitic which follows them, just as if they were a real part of the word with which they are compounded, and according to the usual laws; e. g. *οἵτινές εἰσιν, ὧδέ τι*, § 23; also *οἷτε τι*, § 24; *οἷτινες, ὧδε*, and *οἷτε*, being compounded of Enclitics and other words.

But in regard to words which might have two accents, if the Enclitic were separately written, usage varies; e. g. *Ἐλεβόςδε* and *Ἐλεβόδε*, *οἷοντε* and *οἷοντε*, etc.

§ 32. Demonstratives, which take the Enclitic *δε*,

throw the accent on their end syllable; e. g. *τόσος, τοσόςδε, τοῖος, τοιόςδε, τηλικός, τηλικόςδε, ἐνθα, ἐνθάδε, τοῖσι, τοισίδε*. The Gen. and Dat. of the declinable pronouns here, take a Circumflex, as *τοσοῦδε, τοσῆδε, τοσοῖσδε*; but the Nom. and Acc. are as *τοσήδε, τοιούσδε*, with an Acute.

ACCENT ON CONTRACTED WORDS.

§ 33. If neither of two syllables in the *uncontracted* form has an accent, *usually* the contracted syllable made from them does *not* take one; e. g. *περίπλοος, περίπλους, ἐτίμαον, ἐτίμων*.

§ 34. But if one of those two syllables in the *uncontracted* form have an accent, then in the contracted form, the kind and place of the accent, (if not on the ultimate), is regulated by the general laws above stated, §§ 14—19; but if the accent be on the *ultimate*, it must be a Circumflex, e. g. *νόος, νοῦς, γιλέω, γιλεῶ*, etc.

Note. *Exception to the last principle.* When the *uncontracted* word is an *Oxytone*, the contracted one retains the Acute; e. g. *ἰάν, ἦν, ἱσταός, ἱστάς, δαΐς, δας*, comp. in § 7. See also *ἰχώ* (not *ἰχώ*), § 50.

§ 35. A few contracted words, by usage, make a *transfer* of the accent; e. g. *ἄεργος, ἀργός, δειλέατος, δειλητος*, etc, comp. § 48; *χρύσεος, χρυσοῦς, περιπλόου, περίπλου* instead of *περιπλοῦ*, § 43. Such cases are to be learned by usage, and from a good Lexicon.

Note. Although every contracted form is naturally *long*, according to general principles, yet *usage* has treated some such (which end in *a* and *i*) as *short*; e. g. plur. *τὰ γίγα* (from *γίγας*), *Κλίον* (from *Κλίοβις*), etc. These must be learned as above.

ACCENT IN CASES OF APOSTROPHE.

§ 36. In case a word is a *PARTICLE*, and the vowel rejected by an apostrophe would have an accent, such accent is elided along with the vowel; e.g. ἀπ' from ἀπό, ἀλλ' from ἀλλά, οὐδ' from οὐδέ, etc.

§ 37. But in other words than *particles*, the accent falls back to the preceding syllable, and always as an Acute; e.g. as κάκ' ἔπη, (κακά)· γῆμ' ἐγώ (γῆμί)· ἔπι ἔσαν (ἐπιά), etc.

ACCENTS IN THE VARIOUS DECLENSIONS.

§ 38. GENERAL RULE. When the terminations which mark the Gen. and Dative cases, are long, and have an accent, that is always the Circumflex; the other cases have the Acute.

Note. The Nom. and Voc. ending of Dec. III., is not to be regarded as a *case-ending*.

FIRST DECLENSION.

§ 39. The Gen. plural always has a Circumflex on the *ultimate*, be the accent where or what it may in the other cases; e.g. Μοῦσα, Μουσῶν· ἄκανθα, ἀκανθῶν· τιμή, τιμῶν.

Note. The reason of this is, that the Gen. -ων is a contraction of an older form -ων.

Exceptions. (1) Fem. adjectives, and participles (barytone), in -ος; e.g. ξένος, ξένη, ξένων· αἴτιος, αἴτια, αἰ-

τίων· τυπτόμενος, τυπτομένη, -τυπτομένων. (2) The nouns χρηστής, οἱ ἐτησίαι, ἀγύη.

§ 40. In the other cases, the tone remains where it is in the Nom. singular, in all instances where the general rules above will permit; e.g. σοφία, σοφία· πολίτης, Voc. πολῖτα, the ι being long.

Exceptions. (1) Δεσπότης makes Voc. δέσποτα. (2) The feminine forms of adjectives in -ος, accent the same syllable as the masculine, whenever the laws of quantity permit; e.g. ἄξιος, ἄξια, plur. ἄξιοι, ἄξια.

Note. The Attic Gen. -ων does not change the place of the accent; e.g. δεσπότην, Att. δεσπότηω, § 19. c.

§ 41. The Gen. and Dat. of both numbers, when the word is an Oxytone, take a Circumflex; e.g. τιμή, τιμῆς, τιμῇ, τιμῶν, τιμαῖς, see § 38.

SECOND DECLENSION.

§ 42. The Gen. and Dat. of Oxytones, sing. and plural, take the Circumflex; § 38, comp. § 41.

Note. But in the Attic form of this declension, the Gen. sing. of Oxytones takes an Acute, contrary to § 42. § 38; e.g. Nom. νεώς, Gen. νεῶ. The other cases conform to the general rule.

§ 43. Contracted nouns of this declension, are regulated by the rules in §§ 33—35.

Note. Words compounded with the monosyllabic πλοῦς, τοῦς, etc. regulate the accent in the *uncontracted* form by the general rule in § 21. b. 1, and § 72; e.g. περιπλοῦς, περιπλοῦς, § 33. And in these classes of words, the accent is retained on the same syllable that it stands upon in the ground form, in the cases of contraction, e.g. περιπλοῦν, (uncontracted, περιπλόον, § 21. a), contrary to the rules in § 33 seq. A syllable long by nature, before the contracted ending -οι, in these words, takes a Circumflex; e.g. εὐτρος, εὐτοῖς, εὐτροί, εὐτοί. But the accent can nev-

erfall back to the antepenult; e.g. περίπλοοι, περίπλοοι· κακίνοσι κακόνοι.

THIRD DECLENSION.

§ 44. In words of two or more syllables, the accent remains where it was in the ground-form, in all cases where quantity does not forbid it; e.g. κόραξ, κόρακος. κόρακες· αἰών, αἰώνος, αἰῶνες, etc.

§ 45. Monosyllabic words of this declension, accent the ultimate in the Gen. and Dative of both numbers; and the Gen. plur. here takes a Circumflex, § 38; e.g. θῆρ, θηρός, θηρῶν· κῆς, κῖός, κῖων. See § 47, for the exceptions.

§ 46. The Nom., Acc., and Voc. of this declension, never take an accent on the *case-ending*.

The *case-ending* differs from the *word-ending*; e.g. σοῦτ-ήρ where *ήρ* is the word-ending; σωτήρ-α, where α is the *case-ending*.

Note. The Voc. sing. in -εῦ from nouns in -εις, and in -οι from nouns in -ω and -ως, take a Circumflex; e.g. βασιλεῖς, ὦ βασιλεῦ· Σαρπηώ, ὦ Σαρπηῶ, § 15. 2. c.

§ 47. *Exceptions in regard to monosyllabic words.* The rule in § 45, does not apply, (a) To participles; e.g. θείς, θέντος· ὄν, ὄντος etc., see § 62. (b) Nor to the plural of πᾶς, as παντός, παντί, but plur. πάντων, πᾶσιν. (c) Generally, nouns which become monosyllabic only by contraction are excepted; e.g. λαός, λᾶς, Gen. λαός· ἔαρ, ἦρ, ἦρος· κέαρ, κῆρ, κῆρος, etc. But in some such cases, the rule in § 45 applies; e.g. οἶς, contr. οἷς, Gen. οἶός, Dat. οἷ.

(d) The nine following words are also excepted from the rule in § 45, as to the Gen. plural; viz. παῖς, θῶς,

ὁ δμῶς, ὁ Τρώς, τὸ γῶς, ἡ γῶς, ἡ δᾶς, τὸ κράς, and τὸ οὖς; therefore, Gen. plur. παίδων, δῶων, δμῶων, etc.

(e) The poetic Dat. plur. in -εσι -εσσι, of monosyllabic words, puts the accent on the *first* syllable; e.g. παῖς, παιδέσσι· βούς, βόεσσι, etc.

§ 48. SYNCOPATED NOUNS in -ηρ, of DEC. III. The accent is anomalous here. (1) In the *full* form, it stands on the ε adopted for declining in the room of the η in -ηρ; e.g. μήτηρ, μητέρος, θυγάτηρ, θυγατέρος, etc. (2) In *syncopated* forms of the Gen. and Dat. it stands, for the most part, on the case ending; e.g. μήτηρ, μητρός· θυγάτηρ, θυγατρῶν, θυγατράσι.

Exceptions. Δημήτηρ draws back the accent, in all the increased forms which are syncopated; e.g. Δημήτερος, etc. So θυγάτηρ in the Nom. and Acc. only, in the poets; e.g. Θύγατρα, Θύγατρες, Θύγατρες.

Contracted nouns of Dec. III.

§ 49. (a) Adjectives, declined like contracted nouns ending in -ης, (derived from ἡθός), which are *paroxytone*, remain so in the contr. Gen. plural, e.g. συνήθης, συνήθων, (full form *συνηθίων*). The word *τριήρης* has its Gen. plur. either *τριηρῶν*, or *τριήρων*.

(b) Nouns contracted, ending in -ω, of the *third* declension, take an Acute on the ultimate; e.g. ἡχώ, Acc. ἡχόα, ἡχώ (not ἡχώ), contrary to the rule in the latter part of § 34.

Note. Nouns in -εις, of the same form of declension, take an accent agreeably to rule; e.g. ἡώς, Acc. ἡῶα, ἡῶ.

§ 50. The Gen. sing., dual, and plural, of contracted nouns in -ις and -υς, is accented as if the ω in the last syllable were short; e.g. πόλις, Gen. sing. πόλεως, dual πόλεων, plur. πόλεων; see § 19. b, (contrary to § 17. 1).

ADJECTIVES.

§ 51. The comparative and superlative degrees of adjectives always throw the accent as far back as the nature of their quantity will permit; e.g. ἡδύς, comp. ἡδιόνων, neut. ἡδιον, superl. ἡδιστος.

PRONOUNS.

§ 52. In the oblique cases of εγώ, only the monosyllabic forms are enclitic, § 22. b; and these are always so, for when orthotone pronouns, i. e. those taking an accent (§ 28), are used, the dissyllabic forms are employed, as ἐμοῖ, etc.

§ 53. Of pronouns beginning with σφ, only those derived from οὐ, (i. e. those of the 3d person) are enclitic; and from these are excepted the contracted Gen. σφῶν, and Acc. σφᾶς.

Note 1. The Ionic full forms, σφίς, σφίν, σφίς, are enclitic; and so is the poetic σφῆς (with short ᾱ instead of σφῆς) also enclitic.

§ 54. When any of the pronouns (otherwise enclitic) are governed by prepositions, they are orthotone; e.g. περὶ σοῦ, ἐν σοί, παρὰ σφίσι, etc. In some editions, however, one finds πρὸς με, etc., contrary to this principle.

† 55. Specialities in dialectic and other forms. (a) Always Orthotone; the Doric τί (for σί); the Dor. Datives ἡμίν, τίν and τῖν, ἔν, (for ἡμοί, σοί, οἷ); the Ion. ἑὺο, ἰοῖ, ἑῖ, (for οὖ, οἷ, ῖ); the poetic ἡμίσθεν and σφίσθεν.

(b) Always enclitic; the Dor. τοί (for σοί); the Dor. σφί and

σφίν (for σφίσι), and σφί (for σφῆς); the Dor. and Attic τί, and Ionic μί.

(c) Capable of being enclitic; ἑσθι (for ἔ), in the sense of him, her, it.

(d) The particle γί, added to the pronouns ἐγώ, ἡμεῖ, ἐμὶ, draws back the accent; e.g. ἔγωγε, ἔμωγε, ἔμειγε, etc.

(e) The oblique cases of ἡμῖς and τούς, are capable of becoming a kind of Enclitics, (according to the grammarians); and when they are employed in this way, they are accented thus, ἤμων, ἡμῖν, etc. This comes in consequence of the poets' shortening the last vowel in these words. But this usage is neglected in common Greek books.

§ 56. The interrogative pronoun, τίς, τί, Gen. τίς, etc. has always the Acute ascending on the ι in the ground-syllable.

§ 57 The indefinite pronoun τίς, τί, Gen. τίς, is an Enclitic throughout, and has an accent only where other Enclitics must take one.

Note 1. The Gen. and Dat. of τίς, both interrogative and relative, are often contracted; e.g. τοῦ, τῷ. But when these stand for the Gen. and Dat. of the interrogative τίς, they retain the accent, as τῷ τελευτῶν τοῦτο; by what dost thou prove this? On the contrary, when they stand for the Gen. and Dat. of the relative, they lose the accent where it would lose it; e.g. γυναικὺς τοῦ αἰνῶτος, ἡμεῖς τοῦ τοῦτο; to use any thing.

Note 2. Ἄττα, Ion. ἄττα, (for τινά neut. plur. indef. pronoun), are always orthotone, as δεινὰ ἄττα for δεινὰ τινά.

Note 3. When the enclitic relative obtains an accent, the Acute ascending), the sense only can distinguish it from the interrogative; as ἄνθρωπος τίς ποτε, where the enclitic ποτε throws its accent on τίς; † 27.

ACCENTUATION OF VERBS.

§ 58. GENERAL PRINCIPLE. The accent stands as far back as possible; i. e. on the antepenult, if the nature of

the quantity and the length of the word will permit; or on the *penult*, in dissyllabic words, provided the quantity of syllables permits it; e.g. *τύπτομεν, τύπτονται, τύπτομαι, ἐτυπτον*, etc., also *τύπτω, τύπτε, λείπω, λείπε*, etc.

Note 1. Even in composite verbs, (where there is no augment in the forms), the accent in polysyllables is thrown back on the penult, when the quantity of the end-syllable allows it; e.g. *πρόσφερε, ἀπύλειτε*, etc.

Note 2. In such cases as *φυλάττω, φυλάττειν*, the long syllable at the end forbids the accent being put on the penult; § 18.

§ 59. When an augment falls away to which the accent belonged, the accent is thrown upon the next succeeding syllable; e.g. *ἔβαλε, βάλε· ἔγευγε, γεύγε*.

Note 1. In composite verbs, where the augment falls away, the accent goes back to the preposition prefixed to the verb, in case the quantity and length of the word allows it; e.g. *ἐνέβαλε, ἐμφάλε· προσέφη, πρόσφη*.

Note 2. Such verbs as have only one syllable remaining, after the augment has fallen away, always take a Circumflex, in case the vowel is long; e.g. *ἔφη, βίη*, etc.

§ 60. Apparent but not real exceptions to the general rule in § 58.

(1) The temporal augment retains the accent, in composite verbs of three syllables; e.g. *ἀνήπτον=ἀνέπτον* (see § 34), from *ἀνάπτω*.

(2) The Fut. circumflex, (both Fut. 2d and Attic Fut. 1st), and the Aorists of the Subj. mood pass. voice, retain the Circumflex on the syllable which is the final one in the ground-form, throughout all the persons and numbers, e.g. Att. Fut. *τελεῖτον* instead of *τελέετον=τελέσειτον*, 2d Fut. *ἀγγελοῦμεν*, 1 Aor. Subj. pass. *τυφθῶμεν*, 2 Aor. τυπῶμεν, etc.; all of which are contracted forms.

§ 61. Real exceptions from the general rule in § 58.

1. All those forms which have the accent on the ultimate; viz.

(1) *Active voice*: (a) Aor. 2 Inf., as *τυπῆν*. (b) Aor. 2 Part. as *τυπών*. (c) Aor. 2 in the Imper. forms of *εἰπέ, ἐλθέ, εἴρε*, Attic also, *λαβέ, ἰδέ*.

Note. Composite verbs follow the general rule in regard to the particular words in *ε*; e.g. *ἀπιδέ, εἶσθε*, also *ἰπιλάθον*, No. 3.

(2) *In any of the voices*. (a) All the Part. endings in *-ως* and *-εις*; e.g. *τετιγώς, τετυπώς, τυφθείς, τυπείς*. (b) All the Participles of the irregular forms of the verbs in *-μι*, which end in *-εις, -ας, -ους, -υς*; e.g. *τιθείς, ιστάς, διδοίς, δεικνύς*.

(3) The peculiar forms of the Imp. sing. *Middle Voice*, *γενοῦ, λαθοῦ*, (the plur. is regular, as *γένεσθε, λάθεσθε*).

II. All those forms which have the accent on the penult.

(1) *Active Voice*. (a) Aor. 1 Inf. in *-αι*, as *τύψαι, φυλάξαι, παιδεύσαι*. (b) The 3d persons of the Optative, ending in *-οι* and *-αι*; e.g. *φυλάττοι, φυλάξαι, παιδεύσαι*, etc.

(2) *Passive Voice*. (a) Inf. Perf. passive; e.g. *τετύφθαι, πεποιῆσθαι*, (b) Part. perf. passive; e.g. *τετυμμένος, πεποιημένος*.

(3) *In any Voice*, the ending *-ναι*, wherever it occurs; e.g. *τετυγῆναι, τετυπῆναι, τυφθῆναι*, and so of verbs in *-μι*, as *τιθῆναι, δίδόναι, θεῖναι, στῆναι, δοῦναι*, etc.

Note. The dialect form in *-μεναι* is excepted; e.g. *τυπῆμεναι, τετυγῆμεναι* abridged *τυπῆμεν, τετυγῆμεν*, etc. the accent retaining the same place.

§ 62. PARTICIPLES. Wherever the tone is, in the masc. ground-form of these, there it remains in all the derivate forms, if the nature of the quantity permits; e.g. *φυλάττων, φυλάττουσα, φυλάτιον· τετιγώς, τετυγῆναι, τετυγός*.

§ 63. The accent can never go back (in composite verbs) beyond the *augment*, in cases where the augment is actually inserted; e.g. *ἀνέσχοι· ἀνέσταν*.

In those forms, however, where the augment falls away, the accent goes back; e. g. $\pi\rho\sigma\sigma\eta$, etc.

CONTRACTED VERBS.

§ 64. The accent upon these is regulated agreeably to the laws in §§ 58—63, in connection with §§ 33—35.

E.g. ποῖω, ποῖω last part of § 34; ποιεῖτον, ποιέιτον by the first part of § 34; τιμᾶν, τιμᾶν last part of § 34; Part. fem. ποίουσα, ποιοῦσα first part of § 34; τιμᾶτον, τιμᾶτον first part of § 34; τιμῶμι, τιμῶμι, ibid.; Imp. ποιεῖ, ποιεῖ, § 33, the accent not being originally on the contracted syllable, it is not affected by the contraction; so τιμᾶς, τιμᾶ μισθός, μισθοῦ; so the Imperf. also, ποιοῖτο, ποιοῖτο: ἐτιμᾶτο, ἐτιμᾶτο ἐπιθῶντο, ἐπιθῶντο. But in the dual, we find ἐπιθῶσθεον, ἐπιθῶσθεον, because the accent lies on one of the contracted syllables, § 34; so ἐποιᾶτε, ἐποιᾶτε, etc.

VERBS IN -UL.

§ 65. The common principles of accentuation generally apply here. But there are exceptions.

(a) The Participles of the irregular tenses (Pres. and 2 Aorist), ending in *-εις* *-ας* *-ους* or *-υς*, are Oxytones, see § 61. I. 2. *b*.

(b) The Subj. and Opt. of these verbs, unite the characteristic vowel of the original root of these verbs, (e. g. α in $\sigma\acute{\iota}\alpha\omega$, ϵ in $\theta\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, o in $\delta\acute{o}\omega$), with their own end-forms, in one composite sound, and *preserve the accent on this throughout*. Hence the difference between the accent in the Subj. and Opt. *here*, and in *regular verbs*.

E.g. the characteristic vowels *a* and *e*, make *ω* and *η* in the Subj.; as *ιστῶ*, *ιστῆς* . . . *ιστῶμεν*, etc.; *τιδῶ*, *τιδῆς* . . . *τιδῶμεν*, etc. The characteristic *o* makes *ω*, as *διδῶ*, *διδῆς* . . . *διδῶμεν*, etc. In the Opt. *ι* is added after each of the characteris-

tic vowels; e.g. *ἵσταλην*, in the plur. abridged, *ἵσταίμεν* *τιθελην*, plur. abridged, *τιθείμεν* *διδουλην*, plur. abridged *διδοίμεν*, etc.

Note 1. Verbs in *-vut*, usually derive their Opt. and Subj. forms from the regular roots in *-vω*.

Note 2. The monosyllabic forms in these verbs, which have a long vowel, take a Circumflex; e. g. $\vartheta\tilde{\omega}$, $\vartheta\tilde{\eta}\varsigma$, $\vartheta\tilde{\eta}\cdot\sigma\tau\tilde{\omega}$, $\sigma\tau\tilde{\eta}\varsigma$, $\sigma\tau\tilde{\eta}\cdot\delta\tilde{\omega}$, $\delta\tilde{\omega}\varsigma$, $\delta\tilde{\omega}$, etc. see § 59. Note 2.

VERBS εἶμι to be, and φημί to speak.

§ 66. I. THE VERB *εἶμι* is enclitic (§ 22. c) in the present tense, the 2d pers. sing. only excepted. The general rules respecting the *enclitic* use of it are these; viz.

(a) It is enclitic, when it is a logical copula, i. e. when it unites a subject (expressed or implied) to a predicate.

(b) It is orthotone, when it merely asserts existence, or when it has a special emphasis.

Note 1. The 3d pers. sing. (*ἔστι*) is not only orthotone, in the case (*b*), but (1) It receives an accent on the *penult*, (contrary to the usual custom of the pres. tense, which is *oxytone*); e. g. *θεὸς ἔστι*, *there is a God*; *ἔστι μοι δοῦλος*, *I have a servant*. (2) The same form (*ἔστι*, i. e. with accent on the penult), does this verb assume, after the toneless particles, *ὥς, οἷα, εἰ*, e. g. *οἷα ἔστι*, etc. (3) So after *τοῦτο* and *ἀλλὰ*, when these suffer apostrophe e. g. *τοῦτ' ἔστι*; *ἀλλ' ἔστι*.

Note 2. When the *sense* requires *εἰμι* to be *enclitic*, but the nature of the preceding word merely prevents it from being so, then it accents the ultimate; e. g. *λόγος ἰστί, ἀγαθὸς δ' ἰστί*, see † 25, † 26.

Note 3. The 2d pers. sing. ($\epsilon\tilde{\iota}\varsigma$ or $\epsilon\tilde{\iota}$) is always accented; but the dialect form, $\epsilon\sigma\sigma\iota$ is used as an Enclitic.

Note 4. The verb *эйи*, to go is accented altogether differently, (in regard to most forms), from *эйи* to be; e. g. *эйи*, *эйс* or *эй*, *эйи*, *эйи*, *эйи*, *эйи*, *эйи*, *эйи*, *эйи*, *эйи*. By noticing this, the student can distinguish between the two forms, when their letters are the same.

II. VERB *qημι*. With the exception of the 2d pers. sing., the *present* tense of this verb is *enclitic* throughout; § 22. c.

VERBAL ADJECTIVES.

§ 67. Verbal adjectives, ending in *-τος* accent the *ultimate*; those in *-τεος*, the *penult*; as *πλεκτός*, *πλεκτέος*, etc.

PARTICLES.

§ 68. The particle *δε* (enclitic) is never separately used; see its laws of accentuation in § 30 seq.

§ 69. Some *interrogative* particles are distinguished from *enclitics* having the same letters, by their accent; e.g.

Interrogative.	Enclitic.
πότις	ποτέ
που	που
ποῖ	ποί
πόθεν	ποθέν
πώς	πώς
πῇ	πῇ
πηνίκα	

All the Enclitics of course drop their accent, when put in the enclitic state, § 29.

ADVERBS.

§ 70. Those ending in *-ως* have more usually a *Circumflex* on the *ultimate*, § 15. 2. a. Yet some accent the *penult*, especially such as are derived from words compounded with *ἥθος*, or ending in *-νοος* *-νους*; e.g. *εὐή-*

θως, *εὐνως*, etc. Experience only can direct the student here.

PREPOSITIONS.

§ 71. Many *dissyllabic* prepositions, which are *Oxytones*, retract the accent to the first syllable in the following cases, viz.

(a) When they stand *after* the words which they govern; e.g. *τούτου πέρι*, instead of *περὶ τούτου*; so *θεῶν ἄπο*, instead of *ἀπὸ θεῶν*.

Note. From this rule, *ἐμφί*, *ἀντί*, *διά*, *ἀνά*, are excepted.

(b) When they stand *elliptically*, implying the sense of the verb *εἶμι* with them; e.g. *ἐγὼ πάρα*, instead of *πάρεμι*; and so *ἔπι*, *ἐνί*, *ὑπο*, for *ἔπεσι* etc.; also *ἄνα* *ὑπ*! for *ἀνάστηθι*, etc.

Note 1. Some critics also accent *dissyllabic* prepositions in a similar way, when they stand after verbs the sense of which they qualify, as *λοιπὴ ἄπο*; so when they are employed as adverbs, e.g. *πίρι valde*, *ἄπο separately*, etc. But practice is not uniform here.

Note 2. Another rule is, that in the case *a* above, when there is an elision, the preposition loses its accent, e.g. *θεῶν ἀπ'*; but in the case *b* it retains it, e.g. *οὐ γὰρ ἔπ' ἀνίψ*, (*ἔπ'* for *ἔπεσι*).

For *ἐξ* (*ἔξ*), *ώς* (*ὡς*), see § 11. Note.

COMPOSITE WORDS.

§ 72. The general rule here is, that, in consequence of accession made by the *composition*, the accent is thrown as far back upon the word as the nature of quantity allows; see § 21. b. 1. a.

E. g. τέκνον, φιλότεκνος· θιός, φιλόθεος· ὁδός, σύν-
οδος· ἔταιρος, φιλέταιρος· παρθένος, εὐπαρθένος· αἰ-
όλος, παναίολος· παιδευτός, ἀπαιδευτός, δυσπαιδευτός,
etc.

§ 73. *Exceptions.* (1) Adjectives ending in -ης, -ες,
which are usually *Oxytones*; as γιλομευδής, προσφιλης,
ἀπαθής, etc.

Yet not a few of these are otherwise accented; specially
those which are compounded with ἴσος, μέγας, τεῖχος, ἀρχή· e. g.
εὐίσος, εὐήθης, αὐτάγκης, etc.

(2) Words regularly derived from those already com-
pounded, follow the general analogy of their endings
merely, in regard to accent; e. g. συλλογή from συλλέγω,
προσφορά from προσφέρω, ἀδικητικός from ἄδικος· or
ἀδικεῖν, παροξυσμός from παροξύνω, προσδοκητός from
προσδοκᾶν, etc.

But if a new accession be made to such words, in the way of
composition, the accent is drawn back, according to the princi-
ple in § 72; e. g. προσδοκητός, ἀπροσδοκητός, etc.

(3) Composite words, whose first part is a noun, and
the second derived from a *transitive* verb, with an ending
-ος appended, have the accent on the *penult*, when they
are used in an *active* sense, and at the same time have a
short penult vowel; but on the *antepenult*, when they are
used in a *passive* sense, and the quantity of the word per-
mits such a location of the accent; e. g. Act. μετροκτό-
νος, δικογράφος, οἰκονόμος, οἰνοχόος, τειχωρύχος. Pass.
μητρόκτονος, λεπτόγυμος, etc.

Exception. But if the penult be long, then the accent is on
the *ultimate*; e. g. ψυχοπομπός, σκυτοδιδύς, ἱπποβοσκός, λιθοει-
κής (from ἔλκεν), μελοποιός, δεινωπός (from ὀπτω), ὀδηγός, παιδα-
γωγός, ἀργυραμοιβός, etc.

Note 1. Some poetic appellatives, however, are *Proparoxy-*
tones; e. g. ἱππόδαμος, σαρίσπαλος, πτολίποθρος, etc. Also
some words derived from verbs beginning with a vowel; e. g.

ἰνίοχος (from ἵνλον ἔχω), ναΐαρχος, etc. For the same reason
some words of this nature are *Perispomes*, contrary to *Exception*
above; e. g. δαδούχος (from δᾶδαι ἔχω), κακούργος, πανούργος (from
ἔργω). Others compounded with ἔργω follow the general rule,
viz. ἀγαθοεργός, λιθοεργός, etc.

Note 2. When the verb is *intransitive* also, with which a
word is compounded, the accent follows the general rule in § 73.
3; as ἀντοκτονος (from ἑμαυτὸν κτείνω). So αἰμόρροος, αἰμόρρους,
ισόρροπος, βασιβρομος, πυρίπνοος, etc. because the verbs ὕειν,
πνιῖν are *intransitive* here, and the nouns are used adverbially.

Note 3. Some composite words are *Oxytones*, against the gen-
eral rule; e. g. ἀτραπός, ἀδελφός, βουλητός, ἀεργός, etc., which can
be learned only from usage.

Note 4. There are a few others which do not retract the ac-
cent in composition; e. g. ἀντίος, ἐναντίος, the accent remaining
on the penult.

Note 5. There are also a number, which, though derived
from composite words, still retract the accent as if they were ori-
ginally composite; contrary to § 73. 2; e. g. ἐξαιρέτος, ἐπιληπ-
τος, ὑποπτος, περιέρχυντος, etc. These must be learned by prac-
tice.

PART II.

PROSODY, OR THE DOCTRINE OF QUANTITY.

General principles.

§ 74. *Quantity* or *Prosody*, (in Greek, *προσῳδία*, *προσῳδική*, scil. *τέχνη*), respects the estimation of syllables in regard to the time which they occupy, i. e. it respects the longer or shorter duration of the time occupied in pronouncing them.

§ 75. The Greek language recognizes only two kinds of *time* (*χρόνοι*) in respect to *quantity*; and from the one or the other of these, every syllable takes its measure.

§ 76. These two kinds of *time* are called *short* and *long*, (*χρόνος βραχύς* and *χρόνος μακρός*). They bear the proportion to each other, as *one* to *two*.

§ 77. Every syllable is either *short* or *long*, (*συλλαβὴ βραγυῖα* or *μακρά*). Hence, in pronunciation, it is either *contracted*, (*συσιέλλεται*, *corripitur*); or it is *extended* or *produced*, (*ἐκτείνεται*, *producitur*).

Note. The sign of a *short* syllable, is a half circle placed in a parallel position above a vowel (*ā*); the sign of a *long* syllable, is a short parallel line above a vowel (*ā*).

§ 78. Those syllables, which have a vowel that is sometimes long and sometimes short, are called *doubtful* syllables, or *double-timed* ones. But by *actual* usage, every

syllable, in any particular case, always has a *definite quantity*, either long or short.

§ 79. The measure of syllables is determined, either, (a) By the natural condition of their vowels; or, (b) By the connexion of a vowel with one or more consonants; or, (c) By the connexion of a vowel with other vowels. The last is not frequent.

In the case *a*, a syllable is said to be short or long *by nature*, (*φύσει*). In the cases *b*, *c*, it is called short or long *by position*, (*θέσει*).

§ 80. The laws respecting short syllables, will *first* be considered; *secondly*, respecting long ones; then *thirdly*, respecting the double-timed or doubtful ones. In all these cases, the relation of the natural condition of the vowel, to that of its connexion with other letters, and to its juxta-position with them, will be considered.

RULES FOR SHORT VOWELS.

I. *Short by nature.*

§ 81. All syllables, whose vowels are *ε* or *ο*, are short, unless *position* prevents it, § 86; e. g. *ἐκ*, *ἐν*, *λίγῃ*, *ὅσος*, *λόγος*, *όλος*, *ἔλεγος*.

II. *Short by position, i. e. the shortening of syllables naturally long.*

§ 82. Every syllable, having either a long vowel or a diphthong, can be used in poetry as short, provided such syllable ends with a vowel, and the following syllable begins with one. But such syllable must stand in the falling part of the verse. It is named, *συλλαβὴ κοινή*.

Note. Among the epic poets, this usage is almost a law,
3*

when the syllable to be shortened stands at the *end* of a word; e. g. *ῥαίνῃ ἐν βίνθισσι, ἀνγῶ οὐκῶς, δέχθαι ἄποινα, αἰεὶ γὰρ τοῖς ἔρσι, ἐκηρύλω Ἀπολλωνίος*. The same usage is somewhat frequent, also, among lyric and elegiac poets. But in Iambic and Trochaic verse, it almost never occurs.

§ 83. The same principle as in § 82, applies to long vowels and Diphthongs in the *middle* of a word, followed immediately by a vowel; but the usage is less frequent.

Note 1. In Homer, this usage appears only in a few words; particularly in the penult of *οἶος, υἱός, ἐρεῖ, ἑρταῖος*. Gen. *ἱρώος*. Subj. *βέβλῃαι*, and in the second syllable of *χαρμεινάδες*.

Note 2. The Attic poets, especially the comic ones, practise this usage much more frequently. In particular, the diphthong *αι* is shortened by them in the following words, viz. *οἶος, πῶος, τοῖοις, τοιοῦτος, ποιεῖ*, and *οἶαι* 2d pers. sing. of *οἶμαι*. The shortening of *αι* is less common, and is limited principally to some adjectives, as *γενεῖς, παλαιός, δεξιᾶτος, κρηναῖος*. Besides these, the Attics always use the pronominal forms *τοῦτον, αὐτήν*, etc. (with *ι* long appended), as being short in the penult.

Note 3. The Bucolic poets mostly follow the Attics, in these usages. The writers of epigrams, and the later epic poets, extend these liberties to many other words.

Note 4. The diphthongs *αι* and *οι*, are, in a special manner, every where used as capable of being shortened.

§ 84. The shortening of long vowels or diphthongs before *consonants*, is practised only by late poets ignorant of measure: and among these, perhaps, only in respect to *οι*, when it stands in *proper names* for the Roman short *u*; e. g. Posthumus, Greek *Πόστουμος*.

RULES FOR LONG VOWELS.

I. Long by nature.

§ 85. The vowels *long by nature*, or in themselves, are,
(1) *η* and *ω*. (2) The Diphthongs, proper and im-

proper; viz. *αι, αυ, ει, ευ, οι, ου, ηυ, ωυ*—*α, η, ω*. (3) All of the doubtful or double-timed vowels, which have arisen out of the amalgamation of two vowels; e. g. *α* in *αργός* a contract form of *ἀεργός*, *ι* in *ιρός* a contract of *ιερός*. (4) All of the double-timed vowels, which have a Circumflex (see § 14); e. g. *δράμα, πᾶσα, κνῖσα, ἴνεις, ῥῆμα, ὕλαι*, etc.

All syllables which have these vowels, (and are not in the position described in §§ 82, 83), are of course long.

II. Long by position, or the lengthening of short syllables.

§ 86. Every syllable, having a vowel by nature short, is made long, when two or more consonants immediately follow the short vowel.

Note. These two consonants may belong, (a) To the same word with the short vowel; e. g. *Ἑλλήν, Ἰσθμῖος, ἰσθλός, ὕμνα, ὄλβιος, ὄστρακον*. (b) Or one of them may belong to the same word, and the other to the following word; e. g. *τῶν ἀμέθῃ γε, θιὰ θιγαῖξο Λιός, οἷον δὲ νυθτοῖς, γῆρ' ἀλοχὸν μιμιστήν*. (c) Or both may belong to the commencement of the following word; e. g. *μῦτ' ἐκ ἀνάσθαι, γίγεται θνητὸν, ἀνδρᾷ θνητὸν ἔοικτα*. The cases *b, c*, mostly occur only in the connexion of several words in a verse.

§ 87. *Exceptions to the rule in § 86.* Among the Attics, and often in other poets, a short vowel remains short, when followed by a mute and a liquid, belonging to one and the same syllable of one and the same word.

Note. In Homer, the short vowel preserves its natural quantity, mostly before *βρ, δρ, θρ, κρ, πρ, τρ, φρ, χρ, κλ, πλ, χλ*; so that the liquids *ρ, λ*, following a mute, seem to have peculiar influence over the short quantity. Among the Attic poets, and also the elegiac, epigrammatic, and bucolic ones, the short quantity is preserved also, before *θμ, κμ, τμ, κν, φν, χν*. Examples: *νεβρός, ἔθμα, πλεθρον, νεκρός, λεπρός, πέτρα, ρειγρός, λέχριος, ὀκλήζω, ὄπλον, ὄτλος, ὄχλος*—also *ἄμεινος, ἀμμή, τέκνοι, πότης, ἄφνω, τέχνη*.

§ 88. *Conformity to the rule in § 86, and seeming exception from that in § 87.* The syllable having a short vowel is lengthened.

(a) Always when the two consonants belong to two different words; e. g. ἐκ λεγίων.

(b) Always, in composite words; e. g. ἐκλείπω, ἐκλαμβάνω, ἔκνομος, ἔκριν.

(c) Always, when the Liquid precedes the Mute; as ἐλπίς, ἐμπίς, πόσις, ἐνδον, ἔλπω, ἔρχομαι.

(d) Always before two Liquids, whether they are the same, or different ones; e. g. as ἄλλην, πολλά, βλέμμα, ὄμμα, δένυς, κόπος, στερόος, ὕψος, ἔλμυς, ὄλμος, βέλτερον, ὄμνυμι, ἔρμα, ὄρη, στέρον, ὄρνις. The only exception is *μν*, which sometimes has a short vowel before it.

(e) Among the Attics, the short vowel *commonly* (not always) is made long, by βλ, γλ, γμ, γν, δμ, δν, (middle mute before a Liquid); but the practice is not reducible to any stated rule.

§ 89. The double consonants also lengthen the short syllable which precedes them, viz. ζ, ξ, ψ. E. g. τεά-πεζα, ἐφῆζα, ἐφῆψα, ὄζος, λῶζος, ἔψψ.

So also, when the double consonant belongs to the following word; as ὠδίσσας Ζεῦ, χαίρει ξένε, ἦν τέ ψν-χην.

Note. In Homer, ζ sometimes loses this prolonging power; but only in proper names, which cannot be made to yield to the measure of the verse, e. g. in Ζώντιος, Ζώνια. For the like reason, a short vowel remains short, in the same poet, before σκ, e. g. before these letters in Σκαμανδρος, σκίπαρον. Later poets have imitated this license, in respect to other words, and extended it also to σμ. But these liberties are not taken by the Attics.

§ 90. The four Liquids, λ, μ, ν, ρ, (specially ρ), stand-

ing at the commencement of a word, lengthen the preceding syllable having a short vowel at the end of a word.

This usage prevails most extensively among the *epic* poets. Among the Attics, ρ only had this power. But the Liquid, in all these cases, must stand in the *rise* of the verse.

§ 91. Seldom, (never among the Attics), and only in the *rise* of the verse, and in like condition as the Liquids above, does σ prolong the preceding syllable which has a short vowel.

§ 92. Prolongation is also occasioned, sometimes, by other consonants in like condition; more frequently by δ in δήν, and in such words as δέος, δειδω, δεινός, etc. Very seldom does this happen before the Aspirates, θ, φ, χ.

GENERAL REMARK. In all the cases of *prolongation* above stated, let it be carefully noted, that the short *syllable* is lengthened, but not the short *vowel*. These two things, so often confounded, are very diverse.

RULES FOR THE DOUBLE-TIMED VOWELS.

§ 93. *Double-timed* (usually called *doubtful*), i. e. short or long, are three vowels, viz. α, ι, υ. But as actually used, their quantity, in almost every case, is a *fixed, definite* one.

The laws respecting these vowels are either *general*, i. e. such as extend to them all; or *particular*, i. e. such as are appropriate to each.

I. General laws of the double-timed vowels.

§ 94. THESE VOWELS ARE SHORT,

(a) In the end of words of three or more syllables,

which have an Acute on the antepenult; e.g. *Κέρκυρα*, *τρίαινα*, *ἰσθημί*, *τίγθητι*, *ρόδοπηγῆς*.

(b) In the end of words having two or more syllables, and a Circumflex on the penult, (§ 20. 3); e.g. *Μοῦσα*, *περγαῖα*, *ἥρι*, *ὕλης*, *κλυθί*.

Note. The lengthening of the syllable by means of position, has no influence here; e.g. *αὔλας*, *ῥομαί*, etc., take a Circumflex, (although the last syllable is long), because the vowel remains short, not being properly affected by position. See § 92. Gen. Remark; comp. § 15.

§ 95. (a) *Special exceptions* to the principle in *a* and *b*, in § 94, are the two diphthongal endings, *αι*, *οι*; which (so far as the tone of words is concerned) are treated as short vowels; e.g. *τίπτομαι*, *ἄνθρωποι*, *ἀρνήμενοι*, *Μοῦσαι*, *πῶλοι*, etc. comp. § 19. *a*.

(b) *Conformed to the general rule*, are (1) The 3d pers. of the Optative, ending in *αι* and *οι*, which are treated as long; e.g. *αἰέγοι*, *ποιήσοι*, which would both have a Circumflex, if *οι* and *αι* were considered as short; see § 19. Note 1. (2) The adverb *οἶχοι*, see § 19. Note 2. (3) In composition with Enclitics; e.g. *οἶμοι*, *ἦτοι*, etc., § 15. Note.

§ 96. *Further exceptions* to *a*, *b*, § 94, are also, (1) *-ω* in the endings of the (so called) Attic declensions; e.g. *πόλις*, Gen. *πόλεως*; *ἀνώγειν*, etc., § 19. *b*. (2) *ω* in the Ionic Gen. of Dec. I; e.g. *δεσπότηω* (for *δεσπότηον*), § 19. *c*.

§ 97. THE DOUBLE-TIMED VOWELS ARE LONG, (a) When they have a Circumflex, § 85. 4. (b) In words of three or more syllables, when an Acute is on the penult; e.g. *ἐλάᾱ*, *παιδείᾱ*, *γῆλιᾱ*, *πτελέᾱ*, *μικρόρῳτῖν*, *ἐπιδείκνῳς*. (c) When they stand in the *last* syllable of a dissyllabic word, which has an acute accent on the penult, and a vowel in the same by nature long; e.g. *λείᾱ*, *κνήστῃ*, *κόμῳς*.

Note. The particular laws of the double-timed vowels are given in the sequel.

LAWS OF QUANTITY FOR DEC. I.

I. General Rules for the ending in Alpha (a).

§ 98. (a) In the sing., the Nom. *-α*, Acc. *-αν*, and Voc. *-α*, always preserve the same quantity.

(b) In books correctly printed, the student may rely on the following general rules for quantity. The ending *-α* is short, in all nouns with a Circumflex on the penult, or an Acute on the antepenult. (c) 1. The ending *-α* is long, when it has an Acute or a Circumflex on it. 2. When the penult, with a vowel by nature long, has an Acute.

II. Particular rules for the ending of the Nom. Singular in *-α*.

[A.] ALPHA SHORT.

Ending *-α*.

§ 99. The final *-α* is short here, (1) In all nouns of two syllables, ending in *-α*; e.g. *αῖα*, *γαῖα*, *γραῖα*, *μαῖα*, *Μαῖα*, etc.

(2) Also in some polysyllabic nouns, ending in *-α*, and being proper names of towns or countries; e.g. *Αἰλαία*, *Πλάταια*, *Φοικαία*, *Ἰστίαια*, etc.

Note. *Γραῖα* in Theocritus, is the fem. of *Γραῖος*.

Ending *-εα*.

Short in words of three or more syllables;

(1) Which have an Acute on the antepenult; e.g. *κράνεα*, *κώδεα*, *πέλεια*, *τριγάλεια*, etc.

(2) In proper names fem. formed from shorter nouns ending in -η; e. g. *Μήδεια*, *Μίδεια*, *Πήμπεια*, *Ῥόδεια*, *Κορώνεια*, *Μαντίνεια*, *Καλλιόπεια*, *Κασσιόπεια*, *Περσεφόνηια*, *Πενελόπεια*, *Τερψιχόρεια*, etc.

(3) In nouns formed from Neuters in -ος; e. g. *ἀκρόρεια*, *πρυμνώρεια*, *μισγάγκεια*, *πανάκεια*, (from *ὄρος*, *ἄγκος*, *ἄκος*); so also in fem. proper names, as *Ἀριστοκράτεια*, *Ἡσιγένηια*, *Ἰσιγένηια*, *Κυπρογένηια*, *Τριτογένηια*, (from *κράτος*, *γένος*).

(3) In feminines derived from masculines in -εως, which designate a person; e. g. *βασίλεια*, a queen, so *ἱέρεια*, *πανδόκεια*.

(4) In abstract nouns derived from adjectives in -ης; e. g. *ἀλήθεια*, *ἐγχείη*, *ἀσέβεια*, *δυσσιβία*, *εὐσέβεια*, *εὐκλεια*, *εὐμάθεια*, *συνήθεια*, *φιλοκέρδεια*, etc.

Note. Eschylus has *εὐκλείη* also; Sophocles, *ἐγχείη*. Homer commonly uses the long ending -ειη, instead of -εια.

(5) In composite, poetic appellatives, which are used only as fem., e. g. *εὐπαιτέμεια*, *δυσστροφειότεια*, *ἡδυνέμεια*, *θεοπιέμεια*, *καλλιτότεια*, etc.

(6) In the fem. endings of adjectives in -ης; as *βαθεῖα*, *γλυκεῖα*, *ἡδεῖα*, *ἡμισεῖα*, *θηλεῖα*, *λιγεῖα* (also *λίγεια*), *ὀξεῖα*, *ώκεια*, *ἐλυχεῖα* (also *ἐλάχεια*).

Note. Here belongs the proper name *Θαλίη*, (appellative *θάλεια*, No. 6 supra).

Ending -ια.

This is short in very few cases; e. g.

(1) In the fem. Adjectives *δια*, *ἔα*, and *μία* also *οὐμερία*, and *μηδερμία*. In polysyllables, *ὄμπνια*, *πότνια*, and prop. names *Λάμια*, *Πολίμνια*. The later poets have allowed more licenses of this nature; but the usual custom of the language is against them.

(2) In words fem. of three or more syllables, derived from masculines in -τηρ, and ending in -τρια; e. g. *αὐλήτρια*, *ὀρχήστρια*, *ψάλτρια*, *τυμπανίστρια*, etc.

Ending -οια.

This has short *a*, in words of three or more syllables, when these words are formed by composition with *βοῦς*, *νοῦς*, *πλοῦς*, *πνοῦς*, *χροῦς* (*χρῶς*); e. g. *Εὐβοια*, *Μελίβοια*, *Περίβοια*, *ἄνοια*, *εὐνοια*, *ἀγχνιοια*, *ἄπλοια*, *εὐπλοια*, *εὐπνοια*, *εὐχροια*.

In the epic poets, however, those derived from *ροῦς*, *πλοῦς*, *χροῦς*, not unfrequently have a long *a* in the ultimate. Even the Attic poets sometimes have *ἀροῖα*, *ἀγροῖα*.

Ending -νια.

This is short in all the nouns of this kind, which have a Circumflex on the penult, or an Acute on the antepenult; e. g. *μῦτια*, *κυνάμνια*, *αἰθνια*, *Εἰπεῖθνια*, *ᾠρεῖθνια*. Without exception, -νια has short *a*, in the fem. Part. of the Perf. active; as *εἰδυῖα*, *λελυκνῖα*, *βεβανῖα*, etc.

Endings -δα -θα.

These are short, when -δα -θα are preceded by a consonant, and the words are not proper names; e. g. *ἄρδα*, *μάλθα*, *μίνθα*, *νάγθα*, *ἄκανθα*, *κολόκυνθα*.

Ending -λα.

This is short, (1) In nouns, where -λα has *au* before it; e. g. *ναῦλα*, *παῦλα*, *ἀνάπανλα*. (2) When *l* is doubled; e. g. *βδέλλα*, *Σκυλλὰ*, *σίλλα*, *ἄελλα*, *ἄμαλλα*, *δίκελλα*, *θύελλα*, *χρύσιλλα*, etc. and many female proper names. (3) When another consonant precedes *l*; e. g. *τριγλα*. The grammarians prefer the ending -η here.

Ending -μα.

This is *short*, when another consonant precedes the μ ; e.g. *θήρμα, τύλμα, τόρμα*, etc.

Ending -να.

This is *short*, (1) When preceded by $\iota, \nu, \alpha\iota, \epsilon\iota, \epsilon\upsilon$, $\omicron\iota$; e.g. *Αίγινα, ἄμννα, σίγινα, Λάχανα, μύραινα, βοῦπεινα, τέρεϊνα, ἔρευνα, δέοποινα*, etc. But the ending - η is often preferred in words of this class. (2) When either of the Liquids precedes the ν ; e.g. *γέννα, Δίπννα, Πρίννα, Λέριννα, Φίλιννα*, and other fem. prop. names; also *πρίμνα, μέριμνα, Μήθιννα, Σμύρνα*. (3) Also when ν is preceded by δ ; as *Πύδνα, ἔχιδνα*.

Note. Where other consonants precede, the ending - η is preferred.

Ending -ρα.

This is *short*. (1) When preceded by $\alpha\iota$; e.g. *Μαῖρα, σκαῖρα, μάχαιρα, νῆαιρα, ἰσχείαιρα*.

(2) When preceded by $\epsilon\iota$; e.g. (a) In words of two or three syllables; as *πεῖρα, σπεῖρα, στεῖρα (στεῖρα), ἔθειρα*. (b) In fem. nouns from masc. in - $\eta\rho$; as *κράντειρα, πίειρα, τινάκτειρα, τοξεύτειρα, προηγῆτειρα* specially in appellatives, and prop. names from *άνήρ*; as *ἀντιάνειρα, βωτιάνειρα, κινδιάνειρα, Δηϊάνειρα, Ἰώνειρα, Μειάνειρα*, etc.

(3) When ρ is preceded by $\omicron\iota$; as *μοῖρα*.

(4) When, in words of three or more syllables, ρ is preceded by $\omicron\upsilon$; as *ἀρουρα, κυνόστουρα, Βούρα* prop. name, etc.

(5) When a long υ precedes the ρ ; as *σκαῦρα, ἄγκυρα, γέφυρα, Κέρκυρα, ὄλυρα*. (*Κολλύρα* is an exception).

(6) In prop. names with $\rho\rho$; as *Κίρρα, Πύρρα*, etc.

Endings -σα -σσα.

These are *short*; e.g. *αῖσα, κνῖσα, Μοῦσα, Ἀρέθουσα, θῆσσα, Κρησσα, ὄσσα, πῖσσα, βύσσα*; so also in all the fem. of adjectives in - $\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, e.g. *δακρυόεσσα, λαχνηεσσα, ψολόεσσα*. So too in all fem. participles ending in - $\sigmaα$, as *γέγουσα, μειδιῶσα, ἀνύσσα, βληθεῖσα*.

Note. Adjectives in - $\sigma\alpha\varsigma$ - $\sigma\alpha\upsilon\varsigma$ - $\sigma\alpha\upsilon\sigma\alpha\varsigma$, take the fem. ending - η .

Endings -ζα -ξα -ψα.

These are all *short*, because the final syllable, (by virtue of the double consonant which precedes the final α) has in effect an σ before it. E.g. *πέζα, κόρυζα, μύζα, ἄμαζα, δίψα*.

Endings -τα -ττα.

These are *short*; e.g. *δαίτα, νῆττα, ψήττα*. It is the same, when the Attic ending - $\tauτα$ is used instead of the Ionic - $\sigmaσα$, as *θάλαττα*.

GENERAL REMARK. The oldest epic poets, (and some later poets in imitation of them), frequently substitute - η for the α that would be short by the above rules, in order to make use of a long ending. The Dorians, on the other hand, change the ending η into long α .

[B] ALPHA LONG.

Ending -αα.

§ 100. Long α , in the few nouns with this ending; e.g. *ἑλλάα, Ναυοικίαα, Ἀθανάα*.

Ending -αια.

Long α , (1) In nouns of three or more syllables,

which are derived from forms of others ending in *-η*; as *ἀλκαία*, *γαλήναία*, *Ἀθηναία*, from *ἀλκή*, *γαλήνη*, *Ἀθήνη*. (2) In the fem. of adjectives in *-αῖος*; as *γυαία*, *δικαία*, *δευκαία*. (The fem. *ἀντιπέγαια*, as used by the Alexandrine poets, is an exception.)

Ending *-εα*.

This is *long*, in all words having an acute on the ultimate or penult; as *ῥέα*, *πιτελία*, *αἰγανία*, *γεντιά*, *θεά*. So also, the fem. of adj. in *-εος*; as *χρυσία*, *λεηνγαλία*, *γοιταλία*, etc.

Ending *-εια*.

This has long *α*, (1) In some dissyllabic roots; as *θεία*, *λεία*, *μυτία*, *χρητία*, *ῥετία*, see § 98, c. 1.

(2) In all nouns having an acute on the ultimate; as *ζειά*, *παρεία*, *γορβετία*, ib.

(3) In some Ionic forms, prolonged from nouns in *-ος*; as *ἐγχεία* from *ἐγχος*, *ἐλεγχεία* from *ἐλεγχος*, *ὀνειδεία* from *ὀνειδος*. The Ionians, however, more frequently use *-ειη* instead of this ending.

(4) In abstract nouns, derived from verbs in *-εῖω*; as *ἀγνεία*, *ἀνδρεία*, *βασιλεία*, *λατρεία*, *πορεία*, etc.

(5) In the fem. of all adj. ending in *-ειος*; as *βοεία*, *βυσσεία*, *Γυργεία*. (*Ἐκτορεῖα* is found in the tragedy of Rhesos).

Ending *-ια*.

This is *long*, whenever the Acute stands on the penult or the ultimate, both in nouns and adjectives; e.g. nouns, *ταμία*, *σοφία*, *κονία*, *ἀτιμία*, *σποδιά*, *καλιά*, *αἵμασιά*, adj. *ἀλία*, *πολιά*. (Only very late poets allow violations of this rule).

Ending *-οα*.

This has long *α*, whenever it has the Acute on the ultimate or penult; e.g. *πόα*, *χρύα*, *ῥοά*, *στοά*, etc.

Ending *-οια*.

This is *long*, (1) In dissyllabic roots in *-οια*; as *Τροία*, *πνοία*, *ῥοία*, *χρυσία*. (2) In the fem. of adj. ending in *-οιος*; as *οῖα*, *ποία*, *τοία*, *ἄλλοια*. (Only very late poets sometimes make *α* short, in *οῖα* and *ποία*).

Ending *-οα*.

This is *long*; as *γύα*, *καρύα*, *οἰόα*, *οικύα*.

Ending *-οια*.

This is *long*, when the acute stands on the last syllable; as *μητρυνία*, *ἀγνυνία* (also *ᾠγνυνία*), *ὄγνυνία* (also *ὄγνυνία*).

Ending *-οα*.

This has long *α*; as *ὠά*, *ἀλωά*.

Ending *-οα*—*οα*.

This is *long* in fem. proper names; as *Μήδα*, *Γαννυμήδα*, *Ἀνδρομήδα*, *Κισσαίθα*, *Σιμαίθα*, *Μάρθα*, etc.

Ending *-λα*.

This is *long* in the few fem. prop. names in *-λα*; e.g. *Γέλα*, *Φιλομήλα*; also in *ἀλαλιά*, *σκυνδάλα*.

Ending *-μα*.

This is *long*, in fem. prop. names; e.g. *Λιστίμα*.

Ending *-ρα*.

This is *long*, (1) When *ε*, or short *α* or *υ*, precedes;
4*

as ἡμέρα, ἀρά, χαρά, κιθάρα, θύρα, λύρα, πορφύρα, γιλήνα.

(2) When -ρα is preceded by η or ω; as Ἡρα, πῆρα, χόρα, ὀπώρα.

(3) When it is preceded by αι; which happens only in εἰαίρα.

(4) When αυ precedes; as αῦρα, λαίρα, σαύρα.

(5) When ει, ευ, or ου precedes, in dissyllabic words; as δειρά, σειρά, νευρά, πλειρά, υῖρά, φρουρά. The Acute is usually on the ultimate here.

(6) When a consonant precedes -ρα; as μέρα, πέτρα, ὕδρα, Αἰθρα, Ἰλκετρα, Φαίδρα; specially in fem. prop. names compounded with ἀνήρ, as Ἀντιάνδρα, Εὐ-ένδρα, Κισσάνδρα.

Note. Τάρα and σκολοπειρά have final α short. Late poets sometimes make α short in πατρά.

(7) In the fem. of all adj. in -ρος; as ἄκρα, ἑτέρα, φοβέρα, γλαύρα, μοχθηρά, πονηρά, etc.

III. Dec. I. Rules for the Nom. ending in -ας.

§ 101. (a) This is always long; e.g. Τλας, Βορέας, νεανίας, Ἑγμείας. (Only very late poets sometimes use it as short in prop. names; e.g. Gregory Nazianzen).

(b) The epic Nom. masc. in -α, (and also the Voc. in -α) is always short; e.g. ὑπότᾱ, θησαῖᾱ, ἀκαχητᾱ, εὐρύσπᾱ, μητίητᾱ, κανανοχαῖτᾱ, νεφεληγειτᾱ, etc.

IV. Dec. I. Quantity of the Gen. singular.

§ 102. (a) The Gen. -ας of the feminine, is always long. (b) In the old Doric and poetic Gen. -αο of the masculine, α is always long; e.g. Βορέαο, Ἀτρεΐδᾱο,

᾽Ορέστᾱο. The same is the case, with the contraction of this ending into ᾱ; e.g. αἰχμητᾱ, Ἀτρεΐδᾱ, ὀρνιθοθήρᾱ.

V. Dec. I. Quantity of the Dat. singular.

§ 103. This (in nouns ending in α) is always α, i. e. an improper diphthong, and of course always long.

VI. Dec. I. Quantity of the Acc. singular.

§ 104. This always follows the Nom. (§ 98. a) in fem. nouns; and of course, the rules in § 99 apply to it. The Acc. masc. in -αν, is always long, because α is long here in the Nominative, § 101. a.

VII. Dec. I. Quantity of the Voc. singular.

§ 105. (a) The Voc. fem. follows the Nominative, § 98. a. (In Homer, νύμφη has a Voc. νύμφᾱ; among the Alexandrians we find κοῦρᾱ, Dor. κῶρᾱ, for the Ionic κοῖρη, Attic κόρη).

(b) The Voc. -α, from the Nom. in -ας, is always long, comp. § 98. a; but nouns masc. in -ης, make the Voc. in -α short. (Only the later poets violate this last rule of quantity.)

VIII. Dec. I. Quantity of the Dual.

§ 106. The ending -α, in the Nom. Acc., and Voc. Dual, is always long.

IX. Dec. I. Quantity of the Gen. plural.

§ 107. The Doric, poetic ending -αων, always has α long; e.g. θεάων, ὄδυνων, μελισσάων, ἀδινάων, ἀσπιστάων. In the contraction of -αων into -αν, the α of the latter is of course long, as the Circumflex denotes; e.g. μοιρᾶν, Μοισᾶν, Ἀτρεΐδᾶν, etc.

X. Dec. I. Quantity of the Acc. plural.

§ 108. The ending *-ας* here, is *always* long. (Only the Doric poets make it short, at their pleasure; but more frequently in fem. nouns, than in masc. ones.)

DEC. I. ENDING IOTA.

§ 109. This ending occurs not regularly in the *first* declension, (excepting as a *subscript* in the Dat., e.g. *Μούσῃ*). But the epic poets add *-qi -qiv* to the Dative sing.; and the old Dat. plural was *-ῃσι -ῃσιν*, or *-αῖσι αῖσιν*. In all these cases, *i* final is *short*.

SECOND DECLENSION.

Ending Alpha (α).

§ 110. This occurs only in the Nom., Acc., and Voc., of neuter nouns, and is *always short*. In such forms as *πανῶ, ὄσιῶ, ἀπλῶ*, α is long because the syllable is a contracted one.

Ending Iota (ι).

§ 111. This occurs (the subscript *i* of the Dat. excepted) only, (1) In the epic prolongation of the Gen. and Dat. plural, viz. *-οῖν*. (2) In the Epic ending *-οqi -οqiv*, of the Gen. and Dat. sing. and plural. (3) In the old Dat. plurals *-οῖσι -οῖσιν*. In all these cases it is *short*.

THIRD DECLENSION.

FINAL SYLLABLE WITH ALPHA (α).

I. Nom. Singular.

Ending -α.

§ 112. This ending, (which belongs exclusively to nouns neuter), is *always short* in the Nom., Acc., and Voc.; e.g. *μέγα, σῶμα, μῆμημα*.

Note. The Attic *κῶρᾱ* is excepted.

Ending -αν.

§ 113. (1) In masc. nouns in *-αν* (Gen. *-ᾶνος*), the α is *always long*; e.g. *Πᾶν, παιᾶν, Τιτᾶν, Αἰνιᾶν*; and so in composites, as *Ἐγμῶπαν, εὐπαῖαν*.

(2) In the neuter forms of adjectives ending in *-ας* (Gen. *-ᾶνος*), *-αν* in Nom. Acc. Voc. is *always short*; e.g. *μέλαν, τάλαν*.

(3) In like manner, the neuter *-αν* of Participles in *-ας* (Gen. *-αντος*), is *always short*; e.g. *φιλήσαν, λαλήσαν, ἰστᾶν, βᾶν*.

Note. In the neuter *πάν* (Gen. *πάντος*), α is long. But in composite forms it is short; e.g. *ἁπᾶν, πάμπαν, τόπαν, πρόπαν, σίμπαν, ἐπίπαν, παράπαν*. So in *πάναξιος, πάναριστος, (πάνάπαλος* sometimes, in the Odyssey).

Ending -αθ.

§ 114. (1) In monosyllabic words, *-αθ* is *always long*; e.g. *λάθ, ψάθ*; and so in the derived cases.

(2) In words of two or more syllables, it is *always short*; e.g. *ἄλλαθ, δάμναθ, ἔαθ, ἤμαθ, ἦπαθ, μάκναθ, νέκναθ*; and so in the derived cases.

Note. Except *στιαθ* and *φρίαθ*, in which the Attics are said to have made *-αθ* long.

Ending -ας.

§ 115. (1) In the ending -ας (Gen. -αντος), the *α* is long. E. g. *Αιας, Αιλας, γίγας, ἐλέγας, ἀνδρίας, ἱμάς*, etc. The same is the case with Partes. in -ας (Gen. -αντος); e. g. *τίψας, γιλήσας, παράστας*. So in *πᾶς, Γλισσᾶς, λᾶς, κῆας* (Gen. *κῆαιός*); also in *ἀλίκῃς, μελίκῃς, χαλκῃς* and so in *μελῆς, τάλῆς*, (Gen. -άνος, neut. *μέλᾱν, τάλᾱν*), two irreg. adjectives.

Note. The Dorians sometimes use *τάλας*, as having the ultimate short.

(2) In the ending -ας (Gen. -ᾶδος), whether the noun is fem. or common gender, *α* is short; e. g. *Ἀρκάς, ἐιδάς, Ἑλλάς, λαμπάς, μυριάς, γιγας*.

(3) In the neuter ending -ας (Gen. -ατος or -αος), the *α* is short; e. g. *δέπας, δέρας, κέρας, σέλας, τέρας*.

(d) In the two irregular masc. nouns, *λαῦς, μέγας*, *α* is short.

II. DEC. III. DATIVE SINGULAR.

§ 116. This never ends in *α*, except in a few contracted nouns, which take *α*, that is *α* with *ι* subscript; which of course is long; e. g. *γῆρα, δέπα, σέλα*, instead of *γῆραι, δέπαι, σέλαι*.

III. DEC. III. ACCUSATIVE SINGULAR.

§ 117. The Acc. in *α*, is usually short in masc. and fem. nouns; always so in neuter ones.

Note. The Acc. of *μέγας, λαῦς*, viz. *μέγαν, λαῶν*, have *α* short.

Exceptions.

(1) Words in -εις, by Attic usage, have *α* long in the Accusative; e. g. *βασιλιᾶ, ἱππιᾶ, ἱερῆᾶ, φονιᾶ, χοᾶ*. By Ionic usage, the same words have short *α*, and they prolong the penult; e. g. *βασιλῆᾶ, ἱππῆᾶ, ἱερῆᾶ, φονιᾶ*; etc. But Euripides uses *φονιᾶ*; and the epic poets sometimes make the final *α* short, with a short vowel preceding, although it is more usual for them to contract the final -εα into one long vowel.

(2) (a) In the Acc., -α arising from contraction, is of course long; e. g. *Ἑκτοκλιᾶ, Ἡρακλιᾶ, Περικλιᾶ*. The epic poets use both the ending -ῆᾶ and -εᾶ.

(b) The Acc. has long *α* in adjectives ending in -ης, and compounded with *δῖος, κλῖος, χυῖος*; e. g. *ἰδεᾶ, ἱπερδεᾶ, ἀκλειᾶ, δυνακλειᾶ, ἐκλειᾶ, ἀχρεᾶ, ἐνφρεᾶ*. But the Attics and late epic poets sometimes shorten *α* here.

IV. DEC. III. VOCATIVE SINGULAR.

§ 118. (a) The ending *α* here, (found only in neuters), is always short.

(b) The ending -αν is long here, in words which have the Acute on the ultimate; and in such words as are compounded with these, § 113. *a*.

(c) It is short, in masc. nouns ending in -ας (Gen. -ᾶντος); e. g. *Ἄνᾶν, γίγαν* also in the adjectives *μέλαν, τάλαν*, and in their compounds, § 115. *a*.

V. DEC. III. NOMINATIVE PLURAL.

§ 119. The ending -α occurs here only in neuters, and is always short; e. g. *στήθεα, στόματα, ἄσπεα, πῶεα*. The Acc. and Voc. are the same.

Note. In the epic poets, the abridged forms, *δοῦρα, κίρα, κρία* are used as having short *α*, (instead of *δοῖρατα, κίρατα, κρίατα*).

Exceptions.

(1) Neuters in -ιος, by Attic usage, have in the Nom. Acc. Voc. plural, α long by contraction; e. g. δῖα, κλῖα, σπῖα, χρεῖα, (from δῖος, κλῖος, σπῖος, χρεῖος). The epic poets, on the contrary, sometimes make α short here.

(2) Neuters in -ας (Gen. -ας -ατος), in Nom. Acc. Voc. plural, contract the syllables and make α long; e. g. γιγᾶ, κριᾶ, (from γίρας, κίρας, κρίας). The epic poets, however, allow of short α here. This is doubtful in the Attic dialect.

VI. DEC. III. ACC. PLURAL MASC. AND FEMININE.

§ 120. The ending -ας is here usually short. So also, the Ionic ending -ιας, arising out of -εις, e. g. πόλιας, Σάοδιας.

Exceptions.

(1) Words in -εις make -ας in the Acc. plural long; e. g. ἱερῖας, ἱππῖας; but only among the Attics. The Ionics prolong the penult, and shorten the last syllable, as ἱερῆας, ἱππῆας; and sometimes they even make -ας short, when it is preceded by a short vowel.

(2) The Acc. plur. of personal pronouns has long α; e. g. ἡμᾶς, ὑμᾶς, αὐτᾶς, as the Circumflex shews. But in cases where these become enclitic (§ 55. c), the α is short, as in ἡμας, ὑμας, σφας. The poets sometimes shorten the α here, even when the words are not enclitic; e. g. ἡμάς, ὑμάς, σφάς.

DEC. III. FINAL SYLLABLE WITH IOTA.

I. Nom. Singular.

Ending -ι.

§ 121. The ending -ι belongs exclusively to neuter nouns, and is always short in the Nom., (also in the Acc.

and Voc.) singular; e. g. μέλι, σῖνηπι. So too in neuter adjectives, e. g. ἴδιον, ἄχαρι; also in τι and τὶ, with its composites, οὐτι, μήτι, etc.

Note. Iota (ι) is long, only in the names of the letters, e. g. ἱ, πῖ, φῖ, χῖ, ψῖ, and in the abridged word κρι.

Ending -ιν (Gen. -ῖνος).

§ 122. This has Iota long; as γλωχίν, δελγίν, Τελχίν.

Ending -ις.

§ 123. (1) In the monosyllabic nouns, κίς, λῖς (λῖς), and the adj. λῖς, the Iota is long.

(2) Oxytones in -ις (Gen. -ῖνος), have long Iota; e. g. ῖς, θῖς, ῥῖς, ἀκτῖς, γλωχῖς, δελγῖς, ὠδῖς; and so in all their derived cases.

(3) The same is the case with all adjectives compounded with these words, and having an Acute on the penult; e. g. εὐρεῖς, χρυσάκτις, ἀριστῶδις.

Note. The pronouns τις, τίς, and τὶς, τινός, always have short ι.

(4) Words of two syllables, in -ις, Gen. -ῖδος, (α) Whose penult has a vowel long either by nature or position, and whose ultimate takes an Acute, have ι long in all their cases; ἀψῖς, βαλβῖς, κνημῖς, κρημῖς, σφραγῖς, ψηφῖς. (b) Words of three syllables, acuting the last, have long ι; as βατραχῖς, βλεφαρῖς, κανονῖς, κεραιῖς, πλοκαμῖς, ῥαφανῖς. So also, all adjectives compounded with these words.

Note. The measure of these words, however, is variable by usage.

(5) Words in -ις (Gen. -ῖθος), which have an Acute on the penult, have long ι in all their cases; e. g. ἄγλις, δελλῖς, μέριμς, ὄρνις. (The Attics, and late epic poets, sometimes make ι in ὄρνις short).

(6) Words in *-ις*, (Gen. Att. *-εως*, Ion. *-ιος*) have short *ι*; e.g. *πόλις, μάντις, πόσις, Νέμεσις, ἴδρις*.

(7) Most words in *-ις*, (Gen. *-ιδος* or *-ιτος*), have short *ι* in all their cases; e.g. *ἔρις, Πάρις, χάρις*, etc.

Note. Without exception is *ι* short, in (1) Words in *-ις*, (Gen. *-ιδος*), derived from words of the 1st Dec., or from a masc. noun, and having an Acute on the ultimate; e.g. *ἄκρις, βυλῖς, τυραννίς, στρατηγίς, Ἑλληνίς*. (2) In female proper names, or patronymics, which are Oxytones; as *Δαίς, Φυλλίς, Ἀτλαντίς, Πελοπίς, Ταυταλίς*. (3) In fem. adjectives, derived from other forms, e.g. *Φοιβηίς, Ἡελιώπις*. (4) In adjectives of two endings, or of one ending in *-ις*, (Gen. *-ιδος -ιτος*); e.g. *ἡναλκίς, εὐχαρίς, δίκλις*.

II. DEC. III. DATIVE SINGULAR.

§ 124. (a) In the Dat. sing., Iota final is always short; e.g. *ἀνδρί, γυναικί, παιδί, αἰῶνι, δαίμονι*.

(b) *Exceptions* are the few cases in which the final *ι* is a contracted syllable, and of course long; e.g. *κνήστῃ, μῆτῃ, μάστῃ, θέτῃ*, (instead of *πνήστῃ, μήτῃ*, etc). Only late Christian poets allow of short *ι* here.

Note. In the Dor. Datives of the pronouns of the 1st and 2d persons, *ι* is long; e.g. *ἐμιν, τίν, τεῖν*; but some make it short also in *τεῖν*. The Dor. 3d pers. pronoun, *ἶν, ἶν*, has short *ι*.

III. DEC. III. ACC. SINGULAR.

§ 125. The ending *-ιν* is always short here; e.g. *κύνιν, μάστιν, πόλιν, γούσιν* so the poet. *μίν, νίν*, (pronouns).

Note. The monosyllabic Acc., *κίε, λίν*, have *ι* long.

IV. DEC. III. VOC. SINGULAR.

§ 126. Here *ι* is always short; e.g. *μάντι, νεάνι, γάτι, Ἀδωνι, Δάφνι, Δύσπαρι, Κύπρι, Νέμεσι*.

V. DEC. III. DUAL.

§ 127. In the prolonged epic ending of the Gen. and Dat. dual, viz. *οἶν* (for *-οιν*), *ι* is always short; e.g. *ποδοῖν*.

Note. The same is the case in *νοῖ, σφοῖ, νοῖν, σφοῖν*.

VI. DEC. III. NOM. ACC. PLURAL.

§ 128. The ending *-ις* occurs here only when the Nom. *-ιες*, or the Acc. *-ιας*, is contracted into *-ις*, which of course is long; as *ῥονίς, ὄρεϊς, πόλις*.

VII. DATIVE PLURAL.

§ 129. Here the ending *-ι* is always short; e.g. *ἀνδράσι, γυναιξί, παισί, αἰῶσι, δαίμοσι* and so with paragogic *ν*, as *ἀνδράσιν*, etc.

Note. In *ἐμίν, ἐμίν*, the *ι* is long. But when these are made enclitic, the *ι* is sometimes used by the epic and Attic poets as short, e.g. *ἐμίν, ἐμίν*. So too, in the Dor. *ἐμίν, ἐμίν*, and in the Aeolic *ἄμιν, ἄμιν, ἔμιν, ἔμιν*, the *ι* is short. So the 3d pers. *σφοί, σφοί, σφοί*, have final *ι* short.

ENDING UPSILON (v)

I. DEC. III. NOM. SINGULAR.

Ending -v.

§ 130. This belongs exclusively to neuters; and in the Nom., Acc., and Voc., it is always short, e.g. ἄστυ, γόνυ, πῶν.

Note. It is the same in neut. adjectives, as βαθεῖ, ἡδέι, θῆλυ, ἥμιον. Also in the pronouns σί, Dor. τί. But in the indeclinable word γερῦ, and in the names of the letters μ, ν, υ, it is long, as μῦ, νῦ, ὕ ψιλόν.

Ending -vv.

§ 131. (1) The ending -vv (Gen. -ῶνος), is long; e.g. Ἰόρτυν, μόσσυν, πόλυν, Φόρκυν. (But Herodian uses -vv as short, in the Nominative.)

(2) The neuter of Participles belonging to verbs in -vμι has short v; e.g. δεικνύν, ζευγνύν, etc.

Ending -vp.

§ 132. This is regularly short; as μάρτυρ, ψίθυρ. It occurs very seldom.

Note. Ηῦρ has long v; and in Κίρυρ it appears to be long.

Ending -vs.

§ 133. (1) In the monosyllabic words, δοῦς, μῦς, σῦς; in diminutives, as ἀπιδῦς and Λιονῦς, the v is long. But in the cases where there is an increase, it becomes short; as δοῦός, μῦες (monosyl. δοῦν, μῦν). Hesiod, however, uses δοῦός; and the like liberties later poets allow.

(2) Oxytones of two or more syllables, ending in -vs (Gen. -ῶος), have long v in the cases which require no

increase; e.g. ἀχλὺς Acc. ἀχλύν, so ἰθὺς, ἰχθὺς, λίγνυς, νηδὺς, ὄφρυς, ἐδητύς, Ἐρηννύς.

Poetry, however, sometimes makes exceptions, as in ἀχλὺς, κλιτύς, νηδὺς, in which v is employed as short. Adjectives also, compounded with these words, frequently have the ultimate short.

(3) Masc. Participles in -vs, from verbs in -vμι, have long v; e.g. δεικνύς, ὀλλύς, καταδύς.

(4) Nouns in -vs (Gen. -ῶος), not having any accent on the ultimate, have short v in all their cases; e.g. γένυς, γῆρυς, σιάνυς, πέλεκυς.

(5) All nouns in -vs (with Gen. -ος preceded by a consonant), have short v throughout; e.g. μάρτυς, Gen. μάρτυρος; πηλαμύς, Gen. πηλαμύδος; γλαμύς, Gen. γλαμύδος; κύρυς, Gen. κόρυθος.

Except the two words δαγύς -ῶδος, κόμυς -ῆθος, which have long v in all cases.

(6) In the masculine of adjectives ending in -vs -εῖα -ν, the v is always short; e.g. βαθύς, ῥθύς, θήλυς.

II. DEC. III. DATIVE SINGULAR.

This never exhibits v.

III. DEC. III. ACC. SINGULAR.

Ending -vv.

§ 134. (1) It is long; (a) In the monosyllables, δοῦν, μῦν, σῦν, as the Circumflex shews. (b) In words of two or more syllables, which have the Acute on the last, and the Gen. in -vos; see § 133. 2.

(2) It is short; (a) In all nouns in -vs, which have no

tone on the ultimate; see § 133. 4. (b) In the masc. of adjectives in -υς; see § 133. 6.

IV. DEC. III. VOC. SINGULAR.

§ 135. This follows the quantity of the Nominative.

V. DEC. III. NOM. AND ACC. PLURAL.

§ 136. The ending with *υ* occurs here only in the contracted -υς (for Nom. -υες, Acc. -υας), which of course is long.

THIRD DECLENSION.

Particular Laws of measure for the PENULT syllable in the Genitive, when it has one of the double timed vowels; to which the quantity of the penult in all the other derived cases with increase, is conformed.

Note. The difference between this and the preceding general head, is, that that respects the *final* syllable of words belonging to Dec. III., this has respect to the *penult* syllable.

I. LETTER ALPHA.

Gen. -αβος (from -αυ).

§ 137. This is always short; as *qαυ*, *qαῦβός*: "Αρ*αυ*", "Αρ*αῦ*βος.

Gen. -αδος (from αξ).

§ 138. This has (1) Long α in monosyllabic words, of

the masc. gender; as *ῥάξ*, *ῥᾶγός*. (2) Short α, in monosyllabic words fem.; as *στάξ*, *σταῖγός*. (3) Short α, in words of two or more syllables; as *ἄρπαξ*, *ἄρπαγός* so in *λάλαξ*, *λάταξ*, *τέτραξ*, etc.

Gen. -αδος (from -ας).

§ 139. Nouns fem. of this form have α short in the Genitive; e.g. *Ἑλλάς*, *qυγάς*, Gen. -αδος, see § 115. 2.

Gen. -ακος (from -αξ).

§ 140. (1) LONG ALPHA. (a) In masc. monosyllabic words; e.g. *βλάξ*, Gen. *βλαῖκος* πτάξ, (Eschylus uses *πτάκα*, with α short, but also as a fem. noun). (b) In most words of two or more syllables, and of the masc. gender, particularly if the ground-form has a long final syllable, long either by nature or position; e.g. *βώμαξ*, *θώραξ*, *κνώδαξ*, *κόνδαξ*, *κώρδαξ*, *κρώμαξ*, *λάβραξ*, *νόσσαξ*, *οἶαξ*, *πήλαξ*, *πλούτιαξ*, *πόρταξ*, *στόμγαξ*, *σύρραξ*, *Φαίαξ*, *qόρταξ* also in adjectives compounded with these as *λινοθώραξ* also in the contracted *ἵραξ*, and the Doric *μύρμαξ*, *ῥραξ*.

Note 1. But there are not a few exceptions; as *βάβαξ*, *τίαξ*, *ῥίαξ*, *στόαξ*, *qεταξ*, *qλιταξ*. The nouns *καίαξ* and *κῆβαξ* have α either long or short, in the penult syllable of the increased forms; but more usually it is long, in the poets.

Note 2. Alpha (α) is short also, in *κλώμαξ*, *κλώναξ*, *λείμαξ*, *μειραξ*, *σαῖσαξ* (*σαῦταξ*), Gen. -ακος.

(c) It is long, in a few words of three or more syllables, e.g. *ἱέραξ*, *νεόσσαξ*, *ὀρθίαξ*, *Ἐπιδαίραξ*, Gen. -ακος.

(2) SHORT ALPHA. (a) In fem. monosyllables; e.g. *δράξ*, *δραῖκος* πλάξ, *πλαῖκος* so *κλάξ*, *σπάξ*, etc.

(b) In fem. dissyllabic words, either derived or diminutives, whose penult has a vowel long by nature; e.g. *αὔ-*

λαξ, βῶλαξ, θριῖδαξ, θριῖναξ, κλιμαξ, μιλαξ, πιδαξ, συμ-
λαξ; also in adjectives compounded with these, as ἐριβῶ-
λαξ, κλυσιβῶλαξ, πολυπιδαξ, Gen. ἄκος.

(c) In original dissyllabic words, or diminutives, of both genders, whose penult syllable is short, or long only by position; e.g. ἄβαξ, ἄνθοραξ, διγγοραξ, δόναξ, κάμαξ, κόλαξ, κόραξ, λάφραξ, λίθαξ, μάστιαξ, μίλαξ, μύσταξ, ὄμραξ, πίταξ, πινῖδαξ, σκίλαξ, σπάλαξ, (also ἀσπάλαξ), ῥοσαξ, ριῖλαξ, χάραξ; and also in adjectives compounded with these.

GENERAL REMARK. The rules for words with the Gen. -ακος cannot be made simple and complete; such is the variety of usage in respect to them. A good Lexicon will best determine all the cases.

Gen. -ανος (from -αν -ας).

§ 141. (1) Masculines in -αν have α long in the Gen.; e.g. Πάν, παῖάν, Τιτάν, Gen. -ἄνος.

(2) Two masculines in -ᾶς have α short; e.g. μέλας, τάλας, Gen. -ἄνος, see § 115. 1.

Gen. -αος (from -ας).

§ 142. Neuters in -ας make short α in the Gen.; e.g. κέρας, σέλας, Gen. -ᾶος. (Only late poets use κέρεα. Comp. 115. 3.)

Gen. -απος (from -αψ).

§ 143. This has short α; e.g. θέραψ, λαῖλαψ, πλεροβάψ, Gen. -ᾶπος. (But δροῖψ and λάψ have long α).

Gen. -αρος (from -αρ).

§ 144. (1) Long α, in words whose ground-form is monosyllabic; e.g. ψαρ, Κύρ, Gen. ἄρος. (Late poets make Gen. Κῦρός, etc.)

(2) Short α, in words of two or more syllables; e.g. ἔαρ, μάκαρ, νέκταρ, Gen. -ᾶρος. (For exceptions, see § 114. Note).

Gen. -ατος (from -α -ας).

§ 144 a. Short α always; e.g. δῶμα, ὄμμα, προῖγμα, στόμα, δέπας, δέρας, κέρας, Gen. -ᾶτος. See § 112, also § 115. 3.

Note. Κέρας is sometimes excepted; as κέρατα, κέρατε, ἑψικέρατα. So also in words compounded with the derivatives of κεράννυμι; as μελικράς, Gen. μελικράτος. In γράς, the Gen. is usually γράτος, among the Attics.

Dec. III. Dative plural (in -ασι).

§ 145. This has short α.

Exception. The α is long here, in all words in -ᾶν, Gen. -ᾶνος; -ᾶν, Gen. -αντος; -ᾶς, Gen. -αντος; and -ᾶς, Gen. -ᾶτος.

II. LETTER IOTA.

Gen. -ιβος (from -ιψ).

§ 146. With short ι; e.g. λίψ, χέριψ, εὔτριψ, οἰκότριψ, παιδότηριψ, Gen. -ιβος, etc.

Gen. -ιγος (from -ιξ).

§ 147. (1) This has ι long, in dissyllabic words with a penult long by nature or position; e.g. μάστιξ, πέριξις, τέτιξις, Gen. -ιγος.

(2) It has ι short, in monosyllables, when two letters precede the vowel; e.g. πνίξ, πνιγός. So also in composite words derived from short roots; e.g. σύμιξις, σύμιγος.

Gen. *-ιδος* (from *-ις*).

§ 148. (1) It has long *ι*, in words which have long *ι* in their Nom.; see in § 123.

(2) It has a Short *ι*, in all words where the Nom. has it; see under § 123.

Gen. *-ιθος* (from *-ις*).

§ 149. Here *ι* is always long; see § 123. 5.

Gen. *-ικος* (from *-ιξ*).

§ 150. (1) It has *ι* long, in all monosyllables whose vowel is preceded by no consonant, or by only one; e.g. *ῖξ*, *qίξ*, Gen. *-ικος*. (*Φοίξ* also makes *qυῖκος*).

(2) Long in most dissyllables, whose penult is long by nature or position; e.g. *ᾄξ*, *βίμβιξ*, *πέδιξις*, *σκάδιξις*, *σπάδιξις*, *qοίνοις*, Gen. *-ικος*; and so in words compounded with these, as *πολυδαίξ*, *τριχάιξ*.

Exceptions: *χοῖνις* always with short *ι*. In Homer, *Θρηῖς* has short *ι*; in the later poets, it has *ι* double-timed.

(3) It has *ι* short, in words where *λ* precedes the vowel; e.g. *ῆλιξ*, *Ἄλιξ*, *κύλιξ*, *στάλιξ*, Gen. *-ικος*. (But *ἄλλιξ* makes *ἄλλικος*, in Euphorion).

Ending *-ινος* (from *-ιν -ις*).

§ 150 a. Long *ι* throughout. (Except in *σταμίνεσσιν*, in the Odyssey, it is used *pro re nata* as short).

Ending *-ιος* (from *-ις*).

§ 150 b. Short *ι*; e.g. *ἔχιος*, *ἰδρις*, *μῆτις*, Gen. *-ιος*; and so in all cases.

Ending *-ιπος* (from *-ιψ*).

§ 150 c. (1) Long *ι* in monosyllables, e.g. *ῖψ*, *θρίψ*,

κνίψ, *ρίψ*, Gen. *-ίπος*. (2) Short *ι*, in words of more than one syllable; e.g. *ῆλιψ*, Gen. *-ίπος*.

Ending *-ιτος* (from *-ι*).

§ 150 d. Short *ι* always; e.g. *μέλι*, *μέλιτος*.

Ending *-ιφος* (from *-ιψ*).

§ 150 e. Short *ι*; e.g. *νίψ*, *κατήλιψ*, Gen. *-ίφος*.

Ending *-ιχος* (from *-ιξ*).

§ 150 f. (1) Long *ι*, (a) In monosyllables, with one consonant before the vowel; e.g. *ψίξ*, Gen. *-ίκος*. (b) In dissyllabic words whose root is long, either by nature or position; e.g. *θύμιξ*, Gen. *-ίχος*.

(2) Short *ι*, in monosyllables, with two consonants before the vowel; and in adjectives compounded with these; e.g. *θριξ*, *καλλιθριξ*, *σιξ*, Gen. *-ίχος*.

III. LETTER UPSILON.

Gen. *-υγος* (from *-υξ*).

§ 151. Usually the vowel *υ* is here short; e.g. *Στύξ*, *Φρύξ*, *ἄντιξ*, *ὄρντιξ*, *πτερυξ*, *ἄζυξ*, *δίξυξ*, Gen. *-ύγος*, etc. (But *κύκυξ* has Gen. *κύκυνγος*, and the old grammarians make *υ* here a double-timed vowel).

Gen. *-υδος* (from *-ύς*).

§ 152. The *υ* is short here; e.g. *πηλαμύς*, *χλαμύς*, Gen. *-ύδος*. (Except *δαγύς*, *δαγῦδος*).

Gen. *-υθος* (from *-υς*).

§ 153. With short *υ*; e.g. *κόρυς*, *κόρυθος*. (Except *κώμυς*, *κώμυθος*).

Gen. -υκος (from -υξ).

§ 154. (1) The *υ* is long in dissyllabic words, whose penult is long by nature; e. g. *δοίδυξ*, *κῆρυξ*, *κῆνυξ*, Gen. -ῦκος. (Exceptions: *βίμβυξ*, with long *υ* without a penult vowel long by nature; and *σάνδυξ*, *Βέβρυξ*, with double-timed *υ*).

(2) The *υ* is short, (a) In monosyllabic words; as *πύξ*, Gen. -ῦκος. (b) In dissyllabic words, whose penult is short, or long only by position; e. g. *ἄμυξ*, *ἔρυξ*, *κάλυξ*, Gen. -ῦκος.

Gen. -υνος (from -ῡν).

§ 155. The *υ* is long; e. g. *μόςσυν*, *Φόρυν*, Gen. -ῡνος. (Except *κύων*, Gen. *κύνος*).

Gen. -υος (from -ῡ -ῡς).

§ 156. Always with short *υ*; e. g. *νᾶπυ*, *ἀγλύς*, *ἰχθύς*, *γένυς*, *γῆρυς*, Gen. -ῡος, comp. § 130. § 133. (Also *δρυς*, *μῦς*, *σῦς*, Gen. -ῡος).

Gen. -υπος (from -υψ).

§ 157. Here *υ* is long; e. g. *γρύψ*, *γύψ*, Gen. -ῡπος.

Gen. -υρος (from -υρ).

§ 158. With *υ* short; e. g. *πῦρ*, *μάρυρ*, *ψίδυρ*, Gen. -ῡρος. (*Κέρυρ* has *υ* long).

Gen. -υχος (from -υξ).

§ 159. Short *υ*; e. g. *πύξ*, *ὄνυξ*, *στόνυξ*, Gen. -ῡχος.

ADJECTIVES.

I. LETTER ALPHA.

Ending -ατος -ατη -ατιον of the Superlative.

§ 160. (1) The *α* is always short; e. g. *πιστότατος*, *σοφώτατος*, *λαλίστατος*, etc.

(2) Always long *α*, in the fem. of *πᾶς* and *ἅπας*; e. g. *πᾶσα*, *ἁπᾶσα*. (3) Long in all fem. Participles ending in -ας; e. g. *γωνήσᾶσα*, *γελᾶσᾶσα*, *βᾶσα*, *σιᾶσα*.

II. LETTER IOTA.

Ending -ιον, neuter -ιον.

Gen. -ιονος, of the comparative degree.

§ 161. (1) The *ι* here is short, in Homer and the old epic poets; e. g. *γλυκίων*, *κακίων*, *αἰσχίον*, *ἄλγιον*, *κέρδιον*, *ρύγιον*. Commonly, however, these poets use only the neuter forms here.

(2) The *ι* is double-timed, in the later epic poets, also in the elegiac and epigrammatic ones.

(3) Among the Attics, *ι* is long here; e. g. in *κακίων*, *καλλίων*, *ῥῆδιον*, with *ι* long; and so in the common Greek. There are some exceptions in the tragic poets, who sometimes use *ι* as short here; e. g. *ῥῆδιον* in Euripides, etc.

Iota in pronom. adjectives.

§ 162. In pronominal adjectives, from the dual, *ι* is short; e. g. *νωϊτερος*, *σφαϊτερος*.

III. LETTER UPSILON.

§ 163. In compar. and superl. endings, the *υ* is always short; e. g. *βραχύτερος, γλυκύτερος, πρεσβύτερος, ταχύτερος*, etc.

NUMERALS.

I. LETTER ALPHA.

§ 164. (1) Always short, in the final syllables of the indeclinable cardinal numbers; e. g. *ἑπτα, ἑννέα, δέκα, δώδεκα, πενήκοντα*, etc.

(2) Long, (a) In the antepenult of numbers composed of tens; e. g. *τριακοντα*, etc. (b) In the corresponding Ordinals; e. g. *τριακoστός*. (c) In words compounded with these; as *τριακοντάξυγος*. (But in *τεσσαράκοντα*, the antepenult *α* is short).

(3) Long *α*, in the pro-antepenult syllable of two and three hundred; e. g. *διακόσιοι, τριακόσιοι*. In the other hundreds, short; e. g. *τετρακόσιοι, πεντακόσιοι*, etc.

Note. The Ordinals here follow the Cardinals, as to quantity.

(4) Short, (a) In the ending *-ατος* of the Ordinals; e. g. *ἑννάτος, δέκατος*, etc. (b) In the ending *-πλaσιος* suffixed to numerals; e. g. *διπλάσιος, τριπλάσιος*. (c) In the Doric endings *-ατι* and *-ατιοι* as *εἴκατι, διακάτιοι*.

LETTER IOTA.

§ 165. Short, in adverbial numeral endings, *-ις -κις* (*κι*); e. g. *δῖς, τρίς, τετράκις, χιλιάκις, τετράκι, ἑξάκι*, etc. (But Hesiod makes *ι* long in *τρίς*, in the rise of the verse).

INDECLINABLE WORDS OR PARTICLES.

ENDING ALPHA.

Adverbial ending *-α*.

§ 166. Short, in most cases; e. g. *ῥά, αἶψα, ἀλλὰ, ἄμα, ἄρα, ἔνθα, λίγα, μάλα, ῥέα, τάχα, μάλιστα, καναχηδά*, etc. So in the correlative particles, *ἔνθα, ἤνίκα, πηνίκα*, etc.; also in the prepositions *ἀνά, διά, κατά, μετά, παρά, ἔνεκα*.

Exceptions. Long, (1) In adverbs having the form of the Dat. feminine; as *ἰδίᾳ, δημοσίᾳ*, etc. (2) In adverbs coming from words ending in *-η*; as *κρύφα, λάθρα, πέρα, οὐδαμᾶ, μηδαμᾶ*. (But all these forms except *πέρα*, may be neuter plur. adj. also with final *α* short.) (3) In the Doric forms of the adverbs, *ἀμᾶ, κρυφᾶ, παντᾶ* and also in the Doric *κᾶ* (for *κε*), as *αἶκα, ὄκα*, etc.; but *α* remains short in *πόκα, ὀπποκα, ἄλλοκα*, (for *πότε, ὀπότε, ἄλλοτε*); also in *γα* (for *γέ*).

Particle-ending *-αν*.

§ 167. (1) Long *α*, in the adverbs *ἄγαν, λίαν, πέραν*, Dor. *πράν*, and in all adverbs of the form of the Acc. feminine; e. g. *μάκρην*, etc. (Later poets sometimes make the final syllable of *ἄγαν* short.)

(2) Short *α*, in *ἄν, ὅταν, ὁπότεν, ἔάν, πάμπαν*, etc. (But *ὅταν* is used by the later poets, perhaps, as having a long final syllable).

(3) Double-timed, in *ἄν* contracted form of *ἔάν* (but this is a disputed quantity).

Particle-ending *-αρ*.

§ 168. This is always short; *γάρ, ἀιάρ, ἀνιάρ, ἄφαρ, εἴθαρ, αὐτῆμαρ, ἐννῆμαρ, παντῆμαρ*.

Adverbial-ending -ας.

§ 169. This is always short; e.g. ἀγκάς, ἀνδρακάς, ἀγρέμας, πέλας. (Only πέρας has long α).

Adverbial-endings -ακίς -ακι.

§ 170. SHORT α, (1) In adverbial numerals; as τετράκίς, χιλιάκίς, πολλάκίς, ποσάκίς. (2) In the local-endings -αχου -αχη; e.g. πανταχοῦ, πολλαχοῦ, ἀλλαχῇ. (3) In the negative adverbs, οὐδαμῶς, οὐδαμοῦ, οὐδαμόθεν, οὐδαμῇ, μηδαμῶς, etc.

LETTER IOTA.

Ending -ι.

§ 171. Always long, (1) In the Attic paragoric ι suffixed to demonstrative pronouns; e.g. οὐτοσί, αὐτιγί, ταυτί, ὁδί, ἐκεινοσί. (2) In οὐνωσί, νυνί, δευρί. (3) In τουτονί, οὐτοσίν, τουτουσίν, οὐτωσίν.

(2) Always short, (a) In ἔτι, ἴτε, ναι̃χι, οὐ̃χι, ὕψε.

(b) In the shortened forms, ἄχρῃ, μέχρῃ, χῶρῃ, νόσῃ, πάλλῃ, τετράκι, πολλάκι, ποσάκι, etc. (instead of -ιν -ις).

(c) In adverbs of place, ending in -θι; e.g. κει̃θι, αὐτόθι, οἰκο̃θι, Κορινθόθι, etc.

(d) In adverbs formed from verbs in -ζω, having their tone on the ultimate; e.g. Αἰολιστί, Ἰαστί, Δωριστί, μελει̃στί, ὀνομαστί, etc.

(e) In adverbs in -ως, which are lengthened by the addition of -τι; e.g. ἱερωστί, μεγαλωστί, νεωστί. (The old grammarians made ι double-timed here.)

(f) In the prepositions, ἀμφί, ἀντί, ἐπί, περί also in ἐνί, προτί.

(3) Double-timed is Iota, in adverbs derived from adjectives and ending in -τι -κτι -στι; e.g. ἀκακητί, ἀκαλαντί, ἀνατί, ἐγεγντί, ἀστακτί, ἀστενακτί, ἀνοιστί. But when the final syllable is designed to be long here, it not unfrequently takes -ει instead of -ι.

Ending -ιν.

§ 172. (a) Long ι, in the paragoric, Attic, final syllable, affixed to demonstrative pronouns, and preceded by σ; e.g. οὐτοσίν, ἐκεινοσίν, τουτουσίν so also in οὐτωσίν.

(b) Short ι, in the ending of the adverbs, πρίν, νόσθιν, παλίν. (In the older epic poets, ι in πρίν is sometimes treated as long, in the falling part of the verse.)

Ending -ις.

§ 173. Here ι is always short: e.g. ἄλις, ἄμυδις, λίκρις, ἄχρῃς, μέχρῃς, πολλάκις, etc.

LETTER UPSILON.

Ending -υ.

§ 174. Short always, at the end of adverbs; e.g. νύ, εὐθύ, πάγχυ, πάνυ, πρόχυν, μεταξύ. (But in ἄντικρυ, the final υ is double-timed).

Ending -υν.

§ 175. (a) It is long, in the adverbs νύν and νῦν. (b) Short, in the prepositions σύν, ξύν, in the Enclitic νύν, and also in τοίνυν.

Ending -υς.

§ 176. As an adverbial ending, it is regularly short; 6*

e. g. ἰγγύς, εὐθύς. (But in ἄντικρυς, the last syllable is double-timed).

VERBS.

Particular rules for the DOUBLE-TIMED vowels.

[A] IN THE DECLENSION ENDINGS OF TENSES AND PERSONS.

1. LETTER ALPHA.

[First] Ending -α Short.

§ 177. (1) In the 1st pers. of both the Perfs. Active, and also of Aor. 1 Act.; e. g. πέφυκα, τέθεικα, λελήθα, ἔτυψα, ἐμίγησα, ἔδωκα, ἀγῆκα, etc. (2) Short in the end of the 1 pers. plur. Pass. and Middle -μεθα, and also Poet. and Ion. -μεσθα; e. g. τυπιόμεθα, τεταρπόμεσθα. (3) In the poetic and Ionic parag. syllable -σθα, suffixed to the 2d pers. Active; e. g. ἐθέλησθα, κλαίεισθα, οἶσθα. (4) Short in the ending of the 3d pers. of the epic syncopated Aor. Act.; e. g. ἔκτα, οὔτα.

Short in -αθι.

§ 178. Imp. praes. Act., 2d pers. sing., from ἴστημι and τίτλαμεν, has short -α; e. g. ἴστᾱθι, τίτλᾱθι.

Short α in various endings.

§ 179. Short α in the endings -αμαι -αμεν -αμεναι -αμην -αμεθον -αμεθα -αμενος -αμενη -αμενον.

Short in -αυ.

§ 180. This is always short.

Exceptions, of course, are the Infin. in -ᾶν contracted; e. g. γελᾶν, τιμᾶν, etc.; also the epic prolongation-syllable -αν, e. g. ἀντιάαν, ναϊετάαν, ὑράαν.

Short in -αναι.

§ 181. It is short, in the Inf. Pres. of verbs in -ημι, and of some irregular Perfects; e. g. ἰσῑάναι, τεθνάναι, (in Eschylus, once τεθνᾶναι).

Short in -αο.

§ 182. It is short, in the 2d pers. sing. of Aor. 1. Middle; e. g. ἐτύψαο, ἐμίγησας, (usually ἐτύψω, etc.)

Short in -ας.

§ 183. Short, in the 2d pers. sing. of both Perfects and Aor. 1 of the Active, in the Ind. and Optative.

Exceptions, of course, are the contracted endings -ας -ας, in the 2d pers. Pres. and Imperf. of the contract verbs in -αω; e. g. φροῦς, ἐψῑᾶς; so in the paragogic epic forms, as ὀρώας, etc.

Short in various endings.

§ 184. Short is α, in the endings -ασαι -ασαν -ασο, of verbs in -ημι.

§ 185. Short α, in -αται -ατε -ατην -ατο -ατον -ατω -ατωσαν' contr. τιμᾶται, etc. excepted.

Note 1. From §§ 177—185 it appears, that short α in the last and penult syllables of the historic tenses, preserves the same quantity when it comes to stand in the penult and antepenult syllables of the same tenses. Even where the syllable becomes long by position, the quantity of the vowel remains the same; e. g. in the endings -ασθην -ασθον -αυτο.

Note 2. Even in the epic forms, where a long is changed into ᾱᾱ, the first α remains short.

[Second] Ending -α long.

§ 186. Long α; (1) In the Imp. 2 pers. sing. of Aor. 2 Act., in the composite forms of βαίνω and ἵστημι e.g. κατὰβᾶ, πρὸςβᾶ, ἀνάστᾶ, παράστᾶ. (2) In all the endings -α -α, (in verbs in -αω), which are contracted from -αι and -αιε' e.g. βοᾷ, βόᾶ, ἐβόᾶ. So also in the epic, parag. forms, -αῦ -αῦ, as βοῦᾶ, ἀσχαλάῦ, etc., § 185. Note 2. (3) Long in the Doric, poetic, contracted forms of the 2d pers. sing. of the 1st Aor. Middle; as ἐπάξᾶ, (for ἐπήξαι, or the Attic ἐπήξω).

Long in -ας.

§ 187. In Aor. 1 Act. Part. of the masc., and in the Part. of the verbs in -ημι; e.g. τύψας, ἰστάς, σιάς.

Long in -αυα.

§ 188. The first α is long in the Part. fem. of tenses mentioned in § 187; the second α is short; e.g. γελουσα, σιᾶσα.

Long in -ασι.

§ 189. It is so in 3 plur. Perf. Act., and in the Pres. of verbs in -μι; e.g. τιθέῃσι, ἰστέῃσι, δεικνύῃσι, διδούῃσι. (But good writers sometimes make it short here).

II. LETTER IOTA.

§ 190. The ending -ι -ιν, in verbs, is every where short.

III. LETTER UPSILON.

[First] Ending -υ short.

§ 191. (1) In -ύασι; 3 plur. Praes. Act. of verbs in -υμι; as δεικνύᾱσι.

(2) In -υθι; 2 pers. sing. Praes. of the Imp. Act., of verbs in -υμι; as δεικνύθι.

(3) In the endings -υμαι -υμεν -υμεναι -υμην -υμεθον -υμεθα -υμενος -υμενη -υμενον—from verbs in -υμι.

(4) Short in -υν, the ending of the neut. part. Act. of the Pres., and of Aor. 2, of verbs in -υμι; e.g. δεικνύν, γύν.

(5) In -υναι, the ending of the Pres. Act. Inf. of verbs in -υμι, e.g. δεικνύναι.

(6) In the endings -υσαι -υσαν -υσο, of verbs in -υμι.

(7) In the endings -υται -υτε -υτην -υτο -υιον -υτω -υτωσαν, of verbs in -υμι.

[Second] Ending -υ long.

§ 192. (1) In the 2 pers. sing. Praes. Imp.; also in the 3d pers. sing. of the Imperf., and of Aor. 2 Act., of verbs in -υμι; e.g. δεικνύ, ἐδεικνύ, ἔδῃ, ἔγῃ, (so in δῷ, γῷ, epic).

(2) In -υμι, 1 pers. Pres. Act. as δεικνύμι.

(3) In -υν, the ending of the 1st pers. sing. Imperf. Act. of verbs in -υμι; e.g. ἐδεικνύν. So also in the 1 pers. sing., and in the syncopated 3 pers. plural., of the 2 Aor.; e.g. ἔγῃν.

(4) In -υς, of the 2 pers. sing. Pres., Imperf., and 2 Aor., and also in the masc. Part. of verbs in -υμι.

(5) In -υσα, fem. Part. of verbs in -υμι; e.g. δεικνύσα.

(6) In -υσι, the ending of the 3 pers. plur. Pres. Act., of verbs in -υμι; as δεικνύσι.

DOUBLE-TIMED VOWELS.

[B] AS THE UNION-VOWELS* OF VERBS.

I. The Present and Imperfect.

LETTER ALPHA.

§ 193. *General Principle.* In the Pres. Act. -αω, Pass. and Mid. -αομαι; the Imp. Act. -αον, the Pass. and Mid. -αομην, the union-vowel α is short.

† 194. *Exceptions.* (1) The dissyllabic forms, κᾶν and κλᾶν (for καὶν and κλεινῶ), have long α. Among the later epic poets, also, νᾶν is treated in the like way. The verb λῶμαι has α always long. (2) In other verbs, in which α is usually short, it is sometimes treated as long, specially by the epic poets, when it stands between two long syllables, and is as it were supported by them; e.g. in δεινῶν, δεινότατα, πεινῶν, ἡγασσθε, ἀναμαιμῶναι, ὑπεμνῶσθε, μνησιναι; and even if the preceding long syllable belongs to a preceding word, the case is the same, e.g. μήτε μνάσθαι ἄκοιτιν, also ἄτιμον ἔλεις μετὰ δὲ γυναῖκα. It is among the epic, tragic, and lyric poets chiefly, that this peculiarity prevails.

LETTER IOTA.

§ 195. *General Principle.* The Pres. Act. -ιω, the Pass. and Mid. -ιομαι, the Imperf. Act. -ιον, the Pass. and Mid. -ιομην, have no established rule in respect to the length of the union-vowel ι. So much, however, may be said, viz.

(1) In dissyllabic words, it is mostly double-timed, and the measure depends on the exigencies of the verse. But,

* The *Union-vowels* are those which stand between the original radical letters of the verb, and the various endings of declension, tense, etc. uniting them together.

(a) In Homer, ι is always short in διῶ among the Attics, in τῶ and φθῶ. (b) Commonly long in πρίῶ and χρίῶ.

(2) In words of three or more syllables, ι is commonly long; e.g. δηρίῶ, ἰδίῶ, κονίῶ, κυκλίῶ, μηνίῶ.

Exceptions. (a) It is short in ἰσθίῶ, and in all verbs, which have both the forms -ιω and -ιῶ in the Pres. tense; e.g. ἀτίῶ, ἀτίῳ μαστίῳ, μαστίῳ. (b) It is double-timed in verbs with the final forms -αιῶ -οῶ; in the former more usually short, in the latter more usually long. So κηρίῶ, in epic poetry short, Attic, long. So in Homer, ἐμίῳ, ἰδίῳ, when followed by a short syllable.

(3) In the endings -ιαῶ -ιαομαι, the union-vowel ι is short always; e.g. ἀντιῶ, κυδῶ, γυσιῶ, σκιάῶ, θηγάομαι.

But in λῶμαι and ἀνιῶ the ι is long; among later poets, double-timed.

LETTER UPSILON.

§ 196. *General Principle.* Here also no fixed rule can be given for the quantity of the υ as a union-vowel, either in the Pres., or Imperf., of the three Voices of verbs in -υῶ. But it may be noted;

(1) That υ in dissyllabic verbs, is generally double-timed; e.g. in βλύῶ, βύῳ, θύῳ, λύῳ, μύῳ, πτύῳ, γλύῳ, φύῳ, ῥύομαι. (In πτύῳ mostly long).

Exceptions. (a) Always short in βρύῳ, κλύῳ. (b) Always long in θυῶ (to rage), ξύῳ, τρύῳ, ὑῶ.

(2) In words of three or more syllables it is, (a) Double-timed, when the preceding syllable is long, either by nature or position; e.g. ἀπύῳ, γηγύῳ, εἰλίῳ, ἐλινύῳ, ἐρητύῳ, ἡμίῳ, ἰθύῳ, κωλύῳ, κοκλύῳ, μηνύῳ, μηρύῳ, πληθύῳ, πιδύῳ, ποιπνύῳ, ῥεύομαι, ἄγλύῳ, δακρύῳ, ἰδρύῳ, οἰζύῳ.

Different usage. (1) Several verbs in which *υ* is preceded by short *α* or *ε*, or when these are long only by position, have short *υ* always in the older epic poets; e. g. *ῥέπειω*, *ἔπειω*, *ἔλπειω*. (2) *ἴσχω* always has *υ* long.

(b) Short *υ*, when the preceding syllable is short; e. g. *ἀρύω*, *ἀγύω*, *ἐρύω*, *μεθύω*, *σταχύνω*, *τανύω*, and in all such verbs which have also a form in *-υμι*, as *δεικνύω*, *μειγνύω*, *ὀλλύω*, *ὀμνύω*. (In *ἀλύω*, the *υ* is double-timed).

II. Union-vowel in the ending of Fut. 1 and Aor. 1.

LETTER ALPHA.

§ 197. (1) *Long α*. It is long, in the Fut. Act. *-ασω*, Fut. Pass. and Mid. *-ασομαι*, 1 Aor. Act. *-ασα*, and Mid. *-ασαμην*, whenever these endings are immediately preceded by *ε*, *ι*, *ο*, *ρ*; e. g. in *ἔασω*, *ἐρυθριάσω*, *ἐστιάσω*, *μειδιάσω*, *ἀλούασι*, *βοάσω*, *μακκοάσω*, *ἀκροάσομαι*, *γηράσω*, *θράσω*, *φωράσω*.

Exceptions. (a) *Ἀντιάσω* has a short. (b) So also in *κράσσω*, *περάσσω* (to buy), and *ἐράσομαι*. (c) Later poets sometimes depart from the rule above; e. g. *εἴσω* (for *εἶσω*).

(2) *Short α*. (a) When a consonant (*ρ* excepted) immediately precedes the *α*, specially *λ* or *μ*; e. g. *ἔλασω*, *θλάσω*, *κλάσω*, *χαλάσω*, *γέλασομαι*, *ἰλάσμαι*, *δαμάσω*, *κρεμάσω*, *σκεδάσω*, *πετάσω*, *σπάσω*, *ἀγάσομαι*. (b) In the Fut. ending, from the Pres. in *-αζω*; e. g. *ἀιμάσω*, *βαστιάσω*, *βράσω*, *δικάσω*, *φράσω*. (c) In the Fut. ending from the Pres. in *-ασσω* (*-αιτω*); e. g. *ἰμάσω*, *πύσω*, *πλάσω*.

LETTER IOTA.

§ 198. (1) In the Fut. Act. in *-ισω*, Pass. and Mid. *-ισομαι*, 1 Aor. Acc. *-ισα*, Mid. *-ισαμην*, the *ι* union-vowel follows the quantity of the Pres. tense, (§ 193 seq.)

Note. The tendency here is toward long quantity; e. g. the double-timed vowel *ι* in the Pres., is more commonly long here. Even in some cases, where it is short in the Present, it becomes long here; e. g. in *τίσω*, *φθίσω*, with *ι* long; (the last with *ι* short, among the Attics).

(2) *Short ι* always, (a) In the Fut. *-ισω*, derived from verbs in *-ιζω*; e. g. *ἐπίσω*, *κομίσω*, *νομίσω*, *ὕβριςω*. (b) In *-ισω*, from *-ισσω* (Att. *-ιτω*); e. g. *βλίσω*, *καθίσω*, *πίσω*. (c) In the Attic Futures, *-ιῶ*, *-ιούμαι*; e. g. *κομῶ*, *κομῶμαι*.

LETTER UPSILON.

§ 199. (1) *General Principle.* In the Fut. Act. *-υσω*, Pass. and Mid. *-υσομαι*, the Aor. Act. *-υσα*, Mid. *-υσαμην*, the *υ* union-vowel follows the quantity of the same in the Present, (see § 196).

Note. Here also, (as in the case of *ι* above), there is a tendency to prolongation, so that the double-timed *υ* of the Pres. etc., becomes long here; e. g. in *ξύσω*, *τηύσω*, also in *βύσω*, *δύσω*, *λίσω*, *γλίσω*, *φύσω*, etc.

(2) *Short υ*. (a) In *βλύσω*, *κύσω* (from *κυνέω*), *πύσω*. (b) In words of three or more syllables, in which the *υ* is immediately preceded by a short syllable. (c) When the Fut. in *-υσω* comes from the Pres. in *-υζω*, e. g. *κλύσω*.

III. Union-vowel in the Perf. and Pluperfect of the Active.

LETTER ALPHA.

§ 200. *General rule.* The Perf. and Pluperf. Active preserve the quantity of the union-vowel α , as it is in Fut. 1, (which is given above).

Hence, (1) Long α in $\gamma\epsilon\nu\theta\rho\acute{\alpha}\kappa\alpha$, $\epsilon\iota\sigma\tau\acute{\iota}\lambda\alpha\kappa\alpha$, $\delta\iota\delta\rho\acute{\alpha}\kappa\alpha$, $\pi\epsilon\varphi\acute{\omega}\rho\acute{\alpha}\kappa\alpha$, $\epsilon\omega\rho\acute{\alpha}\kappa\alpha$. (2) Short α , (a) When a consonant (φ excepted) immediately precedes; e. g. $\epsilon\lambda\iota\lambda\acute{\alpha}\kappa\alpha$, $\iota\sigma\tau\acute{\alpha}\kappa\alpha$. (b) When the Pres. ends in $-\alpha\zeta\omega$, or in $-\alpha\sigma\sigma\omega$ ($\sigma\tau\tau\omega$). (c) In the epic and Ionic forms, where κ characteristic falls away; e. g. $\beta\epsilon\beta\acute{\alpha}\alpha$, $\delta\iota\delta\acute{\alpha}\alpha$, $\gamma\epsilon\gamma\acute{\alpha}\alpha$, $\mu\epsilon\mu\acute{\alpha}\alpha$.

Exception. The irreg. $\kappa\epsilon\rho\acute{\alpha}\omega$ ($\acute{\alpha}$) has in the Perf. $\kappa\epsilon\kappa\rho\acute{\alpha}\kappa\alpha$, and $\pi\epsilon\rho\acute{\alpha}\omega$ ($\acute{\alpha}$) has $\pi\epsilon\pi\rho\acute{\alpha}\kappa\alpha$.

(3) In barytone verbs, the α is regulated by its quantity in the root of the Present tense; e. g. $\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\rho\acute{\alpha}\phi\alpha$, from $\gamma\rho\acute{\alpha}\phi\omega$ with $\acute{\alpha}$.

LETTER IOTA.

§ 201. *General principle.* In the Act. Perf. $-\iota\kappa\alpha$, and Pluperf. $-\ικειν$, the vowel ι is regulated by its quantity in Fut. 1.

Hence, (1) The ι is long, when it is so in the Pres. and Future; and the forms which are double-timed in the latter, are mostly long in the Perf. and Pluperfect.

(2) The ι is short, (a) When the Pres. ends in $-\epsilon\zeta\omega$ $-\iota\sigma\sigma\omega$ ($-\iota\tau\tau\omega$). (b) In the Epic and Ionic forms, which reject the characteristic κ , e. g. $\delta\epsilon\iota\delta\iota\alpha$. (c) With the Attic reduplication; e. g. $\delta\epsilon\lambda\iota\lambda\iota\phi\alpha$ (from $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\epsilon\iota\phi\omega$).

(3) In the barytone verbs, there is no fixed rule. More generally the Perf., etc., follow the quantity of the Present, as $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\rho\acute{\alpha}\phi\alpha$, from $\tau\rho\acute{\iota}\beta\omega$ (i). Yet exceptions are not wanting; e. g. $\epsilon\acute{\rho}\rho\acute{\iota}\phi\alpha$, from $\rho\acute{\iota}\nu\tau\omega$ (i).

LETTER UPSILON.

§ 202. *General principle.* In Perf. and Pluperf. Act., the υ in $-\upsilon\kappa\alpha$ and $-\upsilon\kappaειν$ is regulated by the quantity of the same vowel in the Future, as given in § 199.

Hence, (1) It is long here, (a) When it is so in the Pres. and Future. (b) When it is double-timed in the latter, it is more commonly short in the Perf. and Pluperfect; e. g. $\lambda\iota\lambda\upsilon\kappa\alpha$, $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\upsilon\kappa\alpha$, $\kappa\acute{\iota}\chi\upsilon\kappa\alpha$. It remains long in $\delta\iota\delta\upsilon\kappa\alpha$, $\mu\epsilon\mu\upsilon\kappa\alpha$ (from $\mu\acute{\upsilon}\omega$), $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\varphi\upsilon\kappa\alpha$.

(2) It is short, (a) When the Pres. ends in $-\upsilon\zeta\omega$. (b) When κ is dropped in the epic and Ionic forms, e. g. $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\varphi\upsilon\alpha$. (c) When the word has the Attic reduplication, e. g. $\delta\rho\acute{\omega}\rho\upsilon\kappa\alpha$, from $\delta\rho\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\omega$.

(3) For the barytone verbs, no fixed rule exists, the quantity varying in different verbs; e. g. $\kappa\rho\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau\omega$, $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\rho\acute{\upsilon}\tau\alpha$, $\kappa\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau\omega$, $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\upsilon\tau\alpha$, $\beta\rho\acute{\upsilon}\chi\omega$, $\beta\acute{\epsilon}\beta\rho\upsilon\chi\alpha$.

IV. Union-vowel in the Perfect and Pluperfect Passive.

LETTER ALPHA.

§ 203. It is usually long, in the Perf. $-\alpha\mu\alpha\iota$, and Pluperf. $-\αμην$; e. g. $\delta\iota\delta\rho\acute{\alpha}\mu\alpha\iota$, $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\pi\rho\acute{\alpha}\mu\alpha\iota$, $\pi\epsilon\varphi\acute{\omega}\rho\acute{\alpha}\mu\alpha\iota$, $\epsilon\omega\rho\acute{\alpha}\mu\alpha\iota$.

Note 1. In cases where α would be short, the Perf. usually adopts two consonants after it, so that the penult syllable is long; e. g. $\kappa\acute{\iota}\kappa\lambda\upsilon\sigma\alpha\mu\alpha\iota$, $\kappa\acute{\iota}\chi\alpha\sigma\alpha\mu\alpha\iota$, $\iota\sigma\tau\alpha\sigma\alpha\mu\alpha\iota$, $\kappa\acute{\iota}\kappa\alpha\delta\alpha\mu\alpha\iota$, $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\varphi\epsilon\rho\alpha\delta\alpha\mu\alpha\iota$, $\tau\acute{\iota}\tau\rho\alpha\mu\alpha\iota$, $\iota\sigma\tau\rho\alpha\mu\alpha\iota$. But in cases where two consonants do not come in, and the α is short in the Perf. act., it remains so here; e. g. $\epsilon\lambda\iota\lambda\acute{\alpha}\kappa\alpha$, $\epsilon\lambda\iota\lambda\acute{\alpha}\mu\alpha\iota$, $\tau\acute{\iota}\tau\acute{\alpha}\kappa\alpha$, $\tau\acute{\iota}\tau\acute{\alpha}\mu\alpha\iota$.

Note 2. In the few forms here, which have the same appearance as those of the Pres. tense, the α is short; e. g. $\delta\acute{\iota}\nu\acute{\alpha}\mu\alpha\iota$, $\mu\alpha\rho\acute{\iota}\nu\acute{\alpha}\mu\alpha\iota$, $\pi\tau\acute{\iota}\nu\acute{\alpha}\mu\alpha\iota$.

LETTER IOTA.

§ 204. This is usually long, in the Perf. *-μαι*, and the Pluperf. *-μην*; e.g. *τέτιμαι*.

Note. The consonant after *i* here, is more commonly doubled, *τίτιμαι*, *τιτόμισμαι*, *τίπιτιμαι*. But in some cases, short *i* is found here: e.g. *ῥήθιμαι*.

LETTER UPSILON.

§ 205. It is usually long, in the Perf. *-μαι*, and in the Pluperf. *-μην*; e.g. *τέτυμαι*, *πέπνυμαι*.

Note. Here also the consonant after *υ* is more commonly doubled; e.g. *κίκυμαι*. The *υ* is also short here, in some cases; e.g. *λίλυμαι*, *κίχυμαι*, from the Perf. Act. *λίλυκα*, *κίχυκα*, etc.

V. Union-vowel of Aor. 1 Passive.

LETTER ALPHA.

§ 206. It is usually long here, in 1 Aor. *-αθην*; e.g. *ἔδραθην*, *ἔφωράθην*, (*ā*).

Note. Where *α* would be short, two consonants are generally adopted after it, so that the ending becomes *-ασθην*. But in verbs in *-νω*, the *α* in Aor. 1. Pass. is always short; e.g. *ἠλάθην*, *ἠκράθην*, *ἠτάθην*, (*ā*).

LETTER IOTA.

§ 207. It is short, in all the verbs which end in *-ιθην*, (and these all come from verbs in *-ινω*); e.g. *ἠκρίθην*, *ἠκρίθην*, (*i*). Other verbs with *ι*, make *-ινθην* *-ισθην*.

LETTER UPSILON.

§ 208. Short here; e.g. *ἔλυθην*, *ἔχέθην*, *ἰδρύθην*, (*ū*).

VI. Union-vowel in Aor. 2. Act., Pass., and Middle; and in Fut. 2. Active.

§ 209. All the double-timed vowels are short here; e.g. (*A*), as *ἔκρωρον*, *ἐπάρωρον*, *ἐγρώρων*, *ἐκάρωρον*, *ἐπλάγωρον*, (*ā*); also *βᾶλω*, *παρόω*, etc. (*I*), *ἔλιπον*, *ἐπίον*, *ἐτρίβην*, *ἠκρίθην*, (*i*); also *κλίνω*, *κρίνω*, etc. (*Y*), *ἐφύγον*, *ἐτύχον*, *ἐφύγην*, *ἐκρίβην*, (*ū*); also *ἀμύνω*, etc.

VII. Union-vowel of Perf. 2.

§ 210. All the double-timed vowels are long here; e.g. (*A*), *ἔαγα*, *ἔαδα*, *κέκρωγα*, *ἄρωρα*. (*I*), *ἔρριγα*, *τέτριγα*, *πέφρικα*. (*Y*), *μέμυκα* (from *μεκάομαι*), etc.

VIII. Verbs with λ, ν, ρ.

§ 211. (1) As they have only a second Future, the double-timed union-vowel is always short here; e.g. *ψάλω*, *φάνω*, *τίλω*, *κρίνω*, *ἀμύνω*, *φύζω*, etc.

Note. The same holds true here in regard to the union-vowel of the second Aorist.

(2) In Aor. 1, Act. and Mid., the double-timed vowel which precedes λ, ν, ρ, is always long; e.g. *ἐμάρωνα*, *ἐπίατα*, *ἔχθατα*, *ἔιλα*, *ἔκρινα*, *ἔπλυνα*, *ἔφρυγα*.

(3) In the Perf. Act. and Passive, and in Aor. 1. Passive of these verbs, the double-timed vowels are always short; e.g. *τέτακα*, *τέταμαι*, *ἔτάθην*, (*ā*); *κέρρικα*, *κέρριμαι*, *ἠκρίθην*, (*i*); *πέπλυκα*, *πέπλυμαι*, *ἠλύθην*, (*ū*).

DERIVATION-ENDINGS.

Particular Rules for the most usual derivation-endings, in respect to the quantity of the double-timed vowels.

[A] NOUNS, ADJECTIVES, AND ADVERBS.

LETTER ALPHA.

Ending *-αα*, Aeol. and Att. for *-αια*.

§ 212. Here the last and penult *α* are both long; e.g. *ἐλαά*, *Ἀθηνάα*, *Ἀχάα*, (instead of *ἐλαία*, *Ἀθηναία*, *Ἀχαιά*).

Note. So also in all words derived from the abridged forms; e.g. *Ἀχαιικός*, *αρχαίος*, *Ἀλκαίος*, (*ᾱ*), instead of *Ἀχαιϊκός*, *αρχαίος*, *Ἀλκαῖος*. In *Ναυσικαά*, the *α* is short, because it does not come from a form in *-αια*.

Ending *-αδην* of adverbs.

§ 213. With *α* always short; e.g. *ἐπισρογάδην*, *προτροπάδην*.

Ending *-αδης* of Patronymics.

§ 213 a. Short *α* always, e.g. *Ἀλκιβιάδης*, *βορρεάδης*, etc.

Ending *-αδιον* of diminutives.

§ 214. Usually short *α*; e.g. *λαμπάδιον*. A few derived from roots with a long vowel, have *α* long, e.g. *ἐλάδιον* (*ᾱ*).

Ending *-αδιος* *-αδια* *-αδιον* of adjectives.

§ 215. Always short *α*; e.g. *διχθαδιος*, *μινυνθάδιος*, *ὀφθαδιος*, etc.

Adverbial ending *-αδον*.

§ 216. Always short *α*; e.g. *ἀνυστάδον*, *ὀμιλᾶδον*, etc.

Substantive-ending *-αδος*.

§ 217. Always *α* short; e.g. *κέλαδος*, *κίναδος*, *εὐκέλαδος*, etc.

Substantive ending *-αευσ*.

§ 218. With *α* always short; e.g. *πυρκαεὺς*, *Νικαεὺς*, etc.

Adj. ending *-αης*, from verbs in *-αω*.

§ 219. Always *α* long; e.g. *Ἀλκίᾱης*, *δυστιάης*, *ζαῖης*, *ἄκραῖης*, *εὐκραῖης*, etc.

Substantive-ending in *-αθος* *-αθων*.

§ 220. Short *α* always; e.g. *κάλαθος*, *κύαθος*, *ψάμαθος*.

Adj. endings in *-αῖκος* *-αῖκα* *-αῖκον*.

§ 221. With *α* long; e.g. *Ἀρχαῖκός*, *Πλαταῖκός*, etc.

Fem. Subst. ending *-αῖς*.

§ 222. Long *α*; e.g. *θαῖς*, *λαῖς*, etc. (*Καλαῖς* masc. has *α* short).

Dimin. ending *-ακιον*.

§ 223. Short *α*; e.g. *πινάκιον*, *ράκιον*. (A few words from roots with long vowels, have *α* long; e.g. *θωράκιον*).

Adverb. ending *-ακεις*.

§ 224. Short *α*; e.g. *δισσάκεις*, *πολλάκεις*.

Adj. endings -ακος -ακη -ακον.

§ 225. Short α; e.g. μαλακός, βιβλιακός, θηριακός.
So also in nouns; e.g. θύλακος, etc.

Adj. ending -αλεος -αλεα -αλεον.

§ 226. Short; e.g. δαιδάλεος, δειμαλέος, σιγαλέος, ταρβαλέος; (in ποιτάλεος the α is disputed).

Dimin. ending -αλις.

§ 227. Short α; e.g. τροχαλίζ.

Adj. and Subst. ending -αλος -αλη -αλον.

§ 228. Short α; e.g. πάσσαλος, τάνταλος, σκντιάλη, σπατάλη, κέρβαλον, πέταλον, adj. άπαλός, δαίδαλος, χθαμαλός.

But α is long in Στίμφαλος, Φόρυλλος.

Subst. ending -αμα, from verbs in -αω.

§ 229. The penult α is long; e.g. δρυῖμα, νῆμα, θέ-
ῤῥμα, ὄρυῖμα, etc.

Dimin. ending -αμιν.

§ 230. Short α; e.g. πλοκαμίν, πυραμίν.

Adj. ending in -αμος -αμη -αμον; and Subst.
ending -αμος.

§ 231. Short α; e.g. ἱταμός, κάλαμος, πλόκαμος, πο-
ταμός.

Subst. ending -αμων (derived).

§ 232. Short α; e.g. πιατομών, τελαμών.

Adj. ending -αμων -αμον.

§ 233. Long α, in adjectives from verbs in -αω, and
when the tone is on the penult; e.g. θεάμων (ā), etc.

Subst. ending -ανη.

§ 234. Short α; e.g. βοτάνη, λεζάνη, etc.

Subst. endings -ανος, and Adj. -ανος -ανη
-ανον.

§ 235. (1) Long α, in proper names, where ι pre-
cedes the α; e.g. Ασσανός, Κιανός, Καριανός, Λουκια-
νός, Μαρκιανός, etc.

Note. The later poets shorten α here, *pro re nata*; e.g. 'Ιου-
λιανός, 'Οππιανός, etc.

(2) Double-timed is α, when a consonant precedes it;
e.g. 'Αλβανός, 'Αλανός, etc.; but the long α predomi-
nates here.

Note 1. Short α, in Δαδανός, Σίκανός, 'Απιδανός, 'Ηριδανός.

Note 2. In derivatives, either nouns or adjectives, from the
above form, and ending in -ανια -ανικος -ανιος, the α follows the
quantity of the original word; e.g. Γερμανία, Γερμανικός, Δαρ-
δανιος.

(3) Short α in Appellatives, either nouns or adjectives;
e.g. βάλανος, κοίφανος, ούφανός, μηκεδανός, πιθανός,
δέπανον, λείφανον, etc.

Subj. and Adj. ending -αος.

§ 236. Usually short α; e.g. Δαναός, άγλαός, θινό-
μαος.

Exception. Long α, in some composite words, specially those
compounded with λαός; e.g. Μενελάος, ἄναος; also in the Aeolic
-αος for -αιος, e.g. 'Αλκίος (ā).

Dimin. ending -αριον.

§ 237. Short *α*; e.g. ἀνθρωπάριον, παιδάριον. (Later poets sometimes make long *α* here).

Subst. and Adj. ending -αρος.

§ 238. Short *α*; e.g. βάρβαρος, κόμαρος, ἰλαρός, καθαρός. (But *α* is long in ἀνιᾶρός, γάλαρος, φλιᾶρος).

Subst. ending -αις.

§ 239. Long *α*, in nouns from verbs in -αω, whose Fut. has a long *α*; e.g. δρᾶσις, ἴασις, πείρασις, γύρασις. (Δύνᾶσις has short *α*).

Subst. ending -ασος.

§ 240. Long *α*: e.g. Ἀλικαρνασός, Παρνασός. So in derivatives from these, e.g. Παρνασιός.

Masc. Subst. ending -ατης, Fem. -αις.

§ 241. (1) Long *α*, in proper names, where a vowel precedes the *α*; e.g. Ἀσιatics, Τηγεάτης, Ἀσιᾶτις, and so in appellatives from verbs in -αω, e.g. ἀχροατής, θεατής, ποιητής.

(2) Short *α*, in proper names, when a consonant precedes the *α*; e.g. Γαλάτης, Σωκράτης also in the derivatives of βαίνω and ἵστημι, e.g. ἀβροβάτης, παρασιτάτης, fem. παρασιταίς.

Exceptions. Long *α* in Ῥαγᾶτης, Εὐφράτης, Αἰκνᾶτης, Νιφᾶτης.

Dimin. ending -αιον.

§ 242. Short *α*; e.g. δωμάτιον, ἱμάτιον. (Words from roots with long vowels, have long *α*).

Adj. ending -ατος -ατη -αιον.

§ 243. (1) Long *α*, in adjectives derived from verbs

in -αω, that have long *α* in the Perfect; e.g. ἀρατός, θηρατός, ἰατός, ὄρατός. Also in the forms derived from these; e.g. θηρατός, ἰατός, θηρασίμος, ἰασίμος (*ᾱ*); particularly in the compounds of κερᾶννιμι, as ἄκρατος, εὐκρατος, etc.

(2) Short *α*, (a) In adjectives derived from verbs with short *α*; e.g. δυνατός, ἔλατός, στατός, βατός also in some other adjectives, as ὑπατος, πύματος.

(b) The same rule holds, in respect to all words derived, and composite, as to their forms; e.g. βατός, τατός, πολυήρατος, Νικήρατος, ἡμάτιος, ἵστατος, δραματικός, κληματικός, μαθηματικός, all with short *α*; and specially do words conform to this rule, which are compounded with βαίνω, ἵστημι, and τείνω, e.g. δύσβατος, σύστατος, παροτατικός, (*ᾱ*).

Subst. endings -αφος -αχος.

§ 244. Short *α*; e.g. ἔδαφος, κρόταφος, γλήναφος, οἰρίαχος.

Subst. ending -αων.

§ 245. Long *α*; e.g. διδυμάτων, specially in proper names; as Ἀλκμάων, Ἀδειάων, Λυκάων also in patronymics derived from such, as Ἀλκμαωνίδης, Λυκαόνεια, Τυφῶνιος. (Φάων has short *α*).

LETTER IOTA.

Subst. and adj. ending -ια.

§ 246. Short *ι*, in subst. and adj. ending of Dec. I.; e.g. σοφία, γιλία, σκοπία, ποιήτρια, etc.

Note. In order that the rule should apply with certainty, either the syllable which precedes the *ι* must be short, (as in the first three words above); or, the ultimate must be short, as in ποιήτρια, etc. (Short *ι* in *ια*, *υια*).

Exceptions. (a) Long *ι*, mostly (not always) in *αια*, *καλια*, *κορια*. (b) In dissyllabic words, beginning with two consonants; e. g. θυια, πια, Φθια, γλια. (c) In *δια*, apoc. form of *δια*. (d) The poets take the liberty to make *ι* long here, in cases where (by rule) it is short, provided it stands between two long syllables; e. g. as in Ἀκαδημία, σιμια, ὄμια.

Patronymic ending -ιαδης.

§ 247. Short *ι*; e. g. Ἀλκιβιάδης, Λαερτιάδης.

Patronym. subst. endings -ιατης -ιατις.

§ 248. Short *ι*; e. g. Σπαρτιατης -ιατις.

Diminutive ending -ιδεως.

§ 249. Short *ι*; e. g. ἀηδονιδεύς, λυκιδεύς.

Patronymic ending -ιδης.

§ 250. Short *ι*; e. g. Αἰνκαλίδης, Εὐριπίδης, Πριαμίδης. (Αυγίδης (ι) in Theocritus = Αγαγίδης).

Diminutive ending -ιδιον.

§ 251. (1) Short *ι*, where the ending is attached without a coalescence with another letter; as γυκίδιον, γηιδιον, βυιδιον. (2) Long *ι*, where it coalesces with another *ι*; as ἱματίδιον, οἰκίδιον, (ι).

Adj. endings -ιδιος -ιδια -ιδιον.

§ 252. Short *ι*; e. g. γενεθλίδιος, λαθριδίας, μοιριδίας.

Subst. endings -ιητης -ιητις.

§ 253. Short *ι*; e. g. πολιετης, πολιετις.

Adj. endings -ικος -ικη -ικον.

§ 254. Short *ι*; e. g. Ἀττικός, κωμικός, τραγικός, τηλικός, νυμφικός.

Exceptions. Long *ι*, in Γράνκος, Κάικος, and all the compounds with *νικος*, as καλλινίκος, Ἀθροετικός, Βερενίκη, Εὐνίκη, (ι).

Subst. endings -ιλος -ιλον, and adj. endings -ιλος -ιλη -ιλον.

§ 255. (a) Long *ι*, in Proparoxytones; e. g. ἄργιλος, ὄμιλος, σφόδριλος, πέδιλον. (b) Short *ι*, in nouns and adjectives paroxytone; e. g. Ζοῖλος, ναυτίλος, κοτίλος, ποικίλος, πομπίλος.

Subst. ending -ιμα.

§ 256. Usually short *ι* in nouns derived from verbs in -ινω; e. g. κλίμα, κρίμα, (also κρίμα).

Adj. endings -ιμος -ιμη -ιμον.

§ 257. Short *ι*; e. g. ἀνθιμος, κάρπιμος, νόστιμος, χρήσιμος.

Note. Such words as σιμός, ἱτιμος, βοτῆμιος, ἱφθιμος, with *ι* long, cannot be justly regarded as exceptions, because the *ι* here belongs to the root, and not to the derivation-ending.

Subst. ending -ινα.

§ 258. Long *ι*, in proper names fem. from the Latin, and in similar Greek ones; e. g. Ἰουστῖνα, Σαβῖνα, Αἰγίνα, Καμάρινα.

Adj. endings *-νεος -νεα -νεον*.

§ 259. Short *ι*; e.g. *ἰτρινεός, λαϊνός*.

Subst. ending *-ωνη*.

§ 260. Long *ι*, in polysyllabic fem. words and proper names; e.g. *ἀγχιστίνη, ἰατρὶνη, Διητίνη, Νηρηΐνη* and so in most trissyllabic words, *ἀξίνη, δωτίνη, Μυρὶνη*. (Also in *δίνη, κλίνη*).

Exc. Short *ι*, in *Μολοβδίνη, ᾿Ασίνη, ἀλλασίνη, μυροίνη, σατίνη* (double-timed in *μυρτίνη*).

Subst. ending *-ωνης*.

§ 261. Long *ι*, in masc. proper names, *Δισχίνης, Λεπτίνης* and also in the compounds of *δίνη*, as *βαθυδίνης, ἐριδίνης*.

Subst. ending *-ινος*, and adj. *-ινος -ινη -ινον*.

§ 262. (1) Long *ι*; (a) In masc. names of men and nations; e.g. *Λατίνος, Καλλίνος, Φιλίνος*, and their derivatives, as *Λατινιάς*. (b) In appellatives with penult tone; e.g. *γυρίνος, ἔχινος, ἰκτίνος* even in some which have the tone on the ultimate, as *ἐρίνός, χαλινός*, and also in their derivatives, as *ἀχάλινος, χαλινωτόριον*. (*Καρκίνος* has *ι* short).

(2) Short *ι*; (a) In most adjectives; as *βύσσινος, ἐλ-άτινος, ἐσπερινός, θαμινός, ταχινός*. (b) Nouns in *-ινος ινον*, with tone on the antepenult, generally (not always) have *ι* short; e.g. *κάμινος, κυκλάμινος, κυκλάμινον, σέ-λινον*.

Exception. In *μισιμβρινός, ὀφθρινός, ὀπωρινός, μετοπωρινός*, the *ι* is double-timed.

Patronymic ending *-ιονίδης*.

§ 263. Long *ι*; e.g. *᾿Ιαπετιονίδης, ᾿Ταλαϊονίδης, ᾿Ελ-ατιονίδης*, etc.

Subst. ending *-ιρις*.

§ 264. Long *ι*; e.g. *᾿Ιρις, Βούσιρις, ᾿Οσιρις*, etc. (Occurs only in proper names).

Subst. ending *-ισις*.

§ 265. Short *ι*; e.g. *τίσις, γθίσις, ὕπλισις*. (*᾿Ισις* has *ι* long).

Subst. ending *-ισος*.

§ 266. Long *ι*; e.g. *Κηφισός, ᾿Αμνισός*. So in the derivatives, *Κηφισιάς, ᾿Αμνισιάς*. (Long *ι* in *᾿Αρχίσης*).

Pronom. adj. ending *-ιερος*.

§ 267. Short *ι*; e.g. *νωϊτερος*.

Subst. ending *-ιτη*.

§ 268. Long *ι*, in fem. proper names; e.g. in *᾿Αμφι-τρίτη, ᾿Αφροδίτη*. (Double-timed in *Μελίτη*).

Subst. endings *-ιης -ιτις*.

§ 269. Long *ι*, in masc. proper names; e.g. *Συβαρί-της, Θερασίτης*, and so in the appellatives, as *ἀίτης, ὀδί-της, ὀπλίτης, ληΐτις, λιμενίτις, ᾿Ωκεανίτις*. (But *κρίτης, κτιτής*, have *ι* short, as they come from short roots).

Adj. endings *-ιτος -ιτη -ιτον*.

§ 270. Short *ι*, in dissyllabic words derived from verbs; e.g. *κρίτός* and so in composite words, as *δύσκρι-*

τος, Δημόκριτος, λυρόκριτος, παλίντιτος. (But *ι* is long, in forms from verbs in *-ιω*, as πολυδήριτος).

Diminutive-ending *-ιχος*.

§ 271. Short *ι*, e.g. ἄρριχος, ὀρτάλιχος, Θυνώνιχος. Τύννιχος, μείλιχος.

Subst. ending *-ιων*.

§ 272. (1) Long *ι*; (a) In proper names which in the Gen. substitute *ο* for *ω* of the Nom.; e.g. Ἀμφίων, Πανδίων, Gen. *-ονος*. (b) In the derivatives of these; e.g. Ἀμφιονίδης, Πανδιονίδης. (3) In appellatives of two or three syllables, which shorten *-ων* in the Gen.; e.g. κίων, πίων, πρίων, βραχίων, Gen. *-ονος*, with their derivatives.

Exceptions. In Κρονίων, Ὠρίων, the *ι* is double-timed. In Ὠρίων, always short; and so in ῥίων, and usually in χίων.

(2) Short *ι*, (a) In proper names, where the Gen. remains long; e.g. Βίων, Ἡτίων, Gen. *-ωνος*. (2) In the derivatives of such words; e.g. Δευκαλίων, Gen. *-ωνος*, derivate Δευκαλίδης.

Subst. ending *-ιωνη*.

§ 273. Short *ι*, in fem. patronymic nouns; e.g. Αἰώνη, Ακρισιώνη.

LETTER UPSILON.

Subst. Ending *-υα*.

§ 274. Usually long *υ*; e.g. ἰγνύα.

Subst. endings *-υγη* *-υγων*.

§ 275. Usually long *υ*; e.g. ἰγνή, ὠρυγή, ὀλολυγών. (The *υ* is short in μαρμαρυγή).

Diminutive-ending *-υδιον*.

§ 276. (1) Short *υ*, when the root ends in *υ* short; as βοτρυδιον. (b) Long *υ*, when the root ends in *υ* long, as in ὕδιον, ἰχθυδιον.

Adverbial ending *-υδον*.

§ 277. Long *υ*; e.g. βοτρυδόν, ὠρυδόν.

Subst. ending *-υκος*.

§ 278. Usually short *υ*; e.g. Ἀμυκος, Ἰβρυκος. Always short *υ* in the adj. endings *-υκος* *-υκη* *-υκον*, as Λιβυκός, etc. (But Ἀμυκος and Κώρυκος sometimes have long *υ*).

Subst. ending *-υλη*.

§ 279. Short *υ*; e.g. ἀρβύλη, κοτύλη. (But ἑλή, σπονδύλη, have long *υ*).

Diminutive-ending *-υλις*.

§ 280. Short *υ*, in fem. nouns of this kind; as Θεστυλῖς, Φειδύλῖς, θηγυλῖς, πηγυλῖς. (Παμφυλῖς has *υ* long).

Subst. ending *-υλος*, and adj. *-υλος* *-υλη* *-υλον*.

§ 281. Short *υ*; e.g. αἰσνλος, βράβυλος, δάκτυλος, μικκύλος, Αἰσχύλος, Σιμύλος.

Subst. ending *-υμα*.

§ 281. (1) Long *υ*; in most nouns from verbs in *-υω*; e.g. θῦμα, κῦμα, λῦμα, ῥῦμα, ἰδρυμα, etc.

(2) Short *υ*; in most words from verbs in *-υω*; e.g. πλέμα, ῥέμα, χέμα, etc.

Adj. endings *-υμος -υμη -υμον*, and subst. ending *-υμος*.

§ 282. Short *υ*, in words of three or more syllables; e.g. *διδυμος, ἔλυμος, εὐώνυμος, φερώνυμος*. (Words compounded with *θυμος* have *υ* long, because it is long in the root).

Subst. ending *-υνα*.

§ 283. Long *υ*, in words derived from verbs in *-ννω*; e.g. *ἄμυνα*.

Subst. ending *-υνη*.

§ 284. (1) Long *υ*, in most trissyllabic nouns; e.g. *αἰσχύνη, δελφίνη*.

Exceptions. In many nouns of this sort, the quantity is variable; decidedly so in *χορδή, σιγέη, ταμὴν, ταρτήν*; always short in *ὀδὴν*.

(2) Short *υ*, in polysyllabic abstract nouns; e.g. *δέσποσύνη, κερδοσύνη*.

Subst. ending *-υνος*, and adj. ending *-υνης -υνη -υνον*.

§ 285. (1) Long *υ*, in most nouns of three syllables, when *σ* does not precede the *υ*; e.g. *Βιθύνος, εὐθυ-νος, σίγυνος*, with their derivatives.

Exceptions. In proper names, the later poets arbitrarily often depart from the rule, especially in proper names; e.g. *Βιθύνος, Παχύνος*, etc.

(2) Short *υ*; (a) In adjectives in *-σινος*; e.g. *θάρασινος, πίνος*. (b) In the compounds with *γυνή*, as *ἄγυ-νος, ἀνδρόγυνος*, etc.

Subst. ending *-υρα*.

§ 286. (1) Long *υ*, in words with the endings short, and tone on the antepenult; e.g. *ἀγκυρα, γέφυρα, κέρ-κυρα*. (Later poets sometimes depart from this rule).

(2) Short *υ*, in words with the final syllable long, and the tone on the penult; e.g. *θύρα, λύρα, πορφύρα, φι-ύρα*. (*Κολλύρα* has *υ* long).

Diminutive-ending *-υριον*.

§ 287. Short *υ*; e.g. *ἀργύριον, μαρτυριον*. (But when the *υ* in the root is long, it remains long here, as in *λεπύριον*).

Subst. and Adj. endings *-υρος -υρον*.

§ 288. Short *υ*; e.g. *ἄργυρος, Ζέφυρος, λιγυρός, ὄχ-υρός, ἄχυρον, ἐνέχυρον*.

Exceptions. But *υ* is long in *λάφυρον, λέφυρον, πίτυρον*, and in *Νίσυρος*. Also in adj., when the syllable which precedes the *υ* is long; e.g. *ἰσχυρός, οἰζυρός*. (Double-timed *υ*, in *ἀναγυρός, πᾶπυρος, ἄμυρος*).

Adj. ending *-υσιος -υσια -υσιον*.

§ 289. Short *υ*; e.g. *Ἰηλύσιος, τηύσιος*.

Subst. ending *-υσis*.

§ 290. Short *υ*; e.g. *δύσις, λύσις, ἄννσις*. (Double-timed in *ἰδρυσis*).

Subst. endings *-υσος -υσης*.

§ 291. Long *υ*; e.g. *Λιόνυσος, Ἰηλυσός, Θαλύσιος*, (and so in their derivatives, as *Θαλύσιάδης*); also in *Καμβύσης*.

Subst. endings -υτης -υτις.

§ 292. (1) Long *υ*, in masc. proper names and appellatives; e.g. Ἀρχέτης, προσβύτης in the fem. -υτις, προσβύτις. (But θύτης has *υ* short).

(2) Short *υ*, in fem. abstract nouns derived from adjectives in -υς, and being of Dec. III.; e.g. βραδυτής, ὀξύτης, ταχυτής, etc.

Subst. ending -υιος, and adj. -υιος -υιη -υιον.

§ 293. (1) Long *υ*; (a) In nouns of three syllables, and having a long syllable before the *υ*; e.g. Βηρυτός, γωρυτός, κοχυτός. (b) In adjectives derived from verbs in -υω, with long *υ* in the Perfect; e.g. δακρυτός, ἰδρυτός, τρυτός, (c) In the compounds of these, as ἰδρυσιμός, ἀδακρυτός, ἄτρυτος.

(2) Short *α*; (a) In proper names derived from adjectives in -υς; e.g. Ἀπυτος, Ἐρυντος. (b) In nouns, when the syllable before the *υ* is short, e.g. φορυτός. (c) In oxytone adjectives; e.g. πινυτός. (d) In adjectives derived from verbs that have *υ* short in the Perfect; as λυτός, πλυτός, ῥυτός, with their composites, as λυτέος, λυτικός, δόσλυτος, etc.

Subst. and adj. endings -υφος -υχος -υχον.

§ 294. Short *υ*; e.g. ἄργυφος, κόσσυφος, ἡσύχος, βόστρυχον, with their prolonged forms, as ἀργύφεος, ἡσυχία, etc.

Subst. ending -υων.

§ 295. Short *υ*, specially where *ω* is retained in the Gen.; as Ἀμειτρυών, Ἰλεκτρυών so also ἀλεκτρυών, Gen. -ονος. (In the Gen. Ἰλεκτρυόνορος, the *υ* is long).

DERIVATION-ENDINGS OF VERBS.

LETTER ALPHA.

Ending -αζω.

§ 296. The *α* here is *naturally* short. The syllable is made long by the double consonant *ζ* which follows.

Exception. In ματάζω, σφαδάζω, τεράζω, *α* is long, because these are apocopate forms of ματαΐζω, σφαδαΐζω, τεραΐζω also in κρᾶζω.

Ending -αθω.

§ 297. Short *α*; e.g. διωκάθω, ἐργάθω.

Ending -ανω.

§ 298. Short *α*; e.g. βλαστάνω, κυδάνω, λανθάνω.

Exceptions. (a) Long *α* in ἰκάνω. (b) Long in epic poetry, in κίχάνω, φθάνω; but short here among the Attics. (On the contrary, in κίχάνω, the epic poets use the *iota* as short; the Attics, as long).

LETTER IOTA.

Ending -ιζω.

§ 299. The *ι* here is *by nature* short, and the syllable is made long only by *ζ*. (Τρίζω appears to have *ι* long by nature).

Ending -ινω.

§ 300. Long *ι*; e.g. κλίνω, κρίνω, πίνω, ὀδίνω, ὀρίνω. (The Attics shorten *ι* in τίνω, φθίνω; as do also the elegiac poets).

LETTER UPSILON.

Ending $-υζω$.

§ 301. The $υ$ here also is *naturally* short; the syllable is made long by the $ζ$ which follows. (*Τρυζω* with $\tilde{υ}$)

Ending $-υθω$.

§ 302. Short $υ$; e. g. *φθινύθω*.

Ending $-υνω$.

§ 303. Long $υ$; e. g. *αἰσχύνω, πορύνω, παλύνω, βραδύνω*.

Ending $-υρω$.

§ 304. Long $υ$; e. g. *κύρω, σύρω, πορφύρω, γίρω*; also in the forms of the Mid. voice, as *κινύρομαι, μνύρομαι, ὀδύρομαι*.

EXERCISES

IN ACCENTUATION

N. R.Ox. stands for Oxytone, Parox. for Paroxytone, Proparox. for Proparoxytone, Per. for Perispome, Proper. for Properispome; see § 9. § 10.

Gospel of John. Chap. I.

Verse 1. 'Εν, usually a *toneless* word, 11*.—ἀρχῇ, an Oxytone, 9; with a Circumflex here, 38.—ἦν, 65. Note 2.—ὁ, *toneless*, 11.—λόγος, Paroxytone, 10.—ἦν, as before.—πρὸς, with Acute descending, 12.—τόν, in the same manner, 12.—θεόν, Ox., 12.—καί, Ox., 12.—θεός, Ox., 12.—ἦν, as above.—ὁ λόγος, as above.

(2) Οὐτός, Proper., with a Circumflex because the penult is long by nature, 85. 2, and also 15. 1.—ἦν ἐν ἀρχῇ, as above; so also, *πρὸς τόν*.—θεόν, Ox., but here at the end of the verse, or before a period, 12.

(3) Πάντα, Parox.—δι', instead of *διὰ*, 36.—αὐτοῦ, Ox., with Gen. Circumflex, 38.—ἐγένετο, Proparox., 58.—καί, 12.—χωρίς, 12.—αὐτοῦ, as above.—ἐγένετο, as above.—οὐδέ, compounded of the *toneless* οὐ (11), and the particle *δέ*, and written here with the Acute descending, 12.—ἐν, 12.—ὁ, the relative pronoun, (not the *toneless* Article *ὁ*), with the Acute descending, 12.—γίγονεν, 58.

(4) 'Εν, 11.—αὐτῷ, Ox. with Dat. Circumflex, 38.—ζωῇ, 12.—ἦν καί, as above.—ἡ, *toneless* Article, 11.—ζωῇ, as above.—τό, 12.—ᾧ, 15. 2.—τῶν, 38.—ἀνθρώποι

* Note. The first number in such a reference, denotes the Section (§) in this treatise. When other references closely connected follow, they refer to the subdivisions under that Section.

πων, from ἄνθρωπος, the place of the accent being shifted, because the final syllable has in this form become long, 21. b. 2. b.

(5) τῆ, 38.—σκοτία, Parox.—γαίνει, 58, and the Acute stands here on the long penult, because the final syllable is long, 17.—ῆ, toneless, 11.—αὐτό, 12.—οὐ, toneless, 11.—κατέλαβεν, Proparox., 58.

(6) ἔγενετο, 58.—ἄνθρωπος, Proparox., 18.—ἀπεσταλμένος, 61. II. 2. b.—παρα, 12.—θεοῦ, 38.—ὄνομα, 18.—ἀντιῶ, 38.—ἰωάννης, 17.

(7) Οὐτός, 15. 1.—ἦλθεν, 15. 1.—εἰς, toneless, 11.—μαρτυρίαν, Parox.—ἵνα, Parox., one of the few Particles which are so.—μαρτυρήσῃ, 17.—περὶ, 12.—τοῦ, 38.— φωτός, (Nom. φωτός), 45.—πάντες, the first syllable is long here, by virtue of the two consonants which follow the vowel α, 86; but the vowel α is not long by nature here, otherwise it would take a Circumflex, since the last syllable is short, 15. 1. For a distinction between a vowel long, or long by nature, and a long syllable, see § 92. Gen. Remark.—πιστεύωσι, 58 and 18.—δί, deprived of the accent, 36.—αὐτοῦ, 38.

(8) Οὐκ, toneless, 11.—ἐκείνος, 15. 1.—qwός, 15. 2. ἀλλ', deprived of its accent, 36.—μαρτυρήσῃ, 17.—περὶ, 12.—τοῦ, 38.—qwός, 45, and with Acute ascending, 12.

(9) ἀληθινόν. Ox., with the Acute descending, 12.—ὅ, relative pronoun with the Acute, 12.—qwίς, 17.—πάντα, the final α is short here, but the penult has the Acute, because (although the syllable is long) the vowel is not long by nature. If it were so, then the Circumflex would be written on the penult, 15. 1.—ἄνθρωπον, Proparox., like the Nom. ἄνθρωπος, because the final syllable is short, 18.—ἐρχόμενον, 62.—εἰς, toneless, 11.

(10) Ἐν, 11.—τῷ, 38.—ὁ, 11.—αὐτόν, Acute descending, 12.—δι' (for διὰ), 36.—αὐτοῦ, 38.—ἐγένετο, 58.—οὐκ, 11.—ἔγνω, 58 and 17.

(11) Εἰς, toneless, 11.—ἴδια, (from ἴδιος), the accent continuing on the antepenult, because the final α is short, 110. comp. 18.—ἦλθε, 58 and 15. 1.—οἱ, toneless, 11.—ἴδιοι, the final -οι being here treated as if short, 19. α.—οὐ, 11.—παρέλαβον, 58.

(12) Ὅσοι, with the Acute on the penult, because the penult vowel is short. Were it long by nature, the -οι would not prevent a Circumflex being written here; see in 19. α.—δέ (not the Enclitic δε, which is an inseparable particle), 11.—ἔλαβον, 58.—ἔδωκεν, 58.—αὐτοῖς, 38.—θεοῦ, 38.—γενέσθαι, see Addenda, α, p. 108.—τοῖς, 38.—πιστεύουσιν, 58, the final ι being short, it admits the antepenult accent here, 15. 1.—εἰς, 11.—ὄνομα, with final α short, 112, comp. 18.

(13) Οἱ, relative pronoun, (the Article οἱ is toneless, 11), with Acute descending, 12.—οὐκ ἔξ, 11.—αἰμάτων, from αἷμα a Properispome, and the accent is shifted because of the ending -των, 21. α and 21. b. 2. c; and the accent is an Acute and not a Circumflex, because the final syllable is long, 15. 1.—οὐδέ, 11, from οὐ and δέ.—ἐκ, 11.—θελήματος, (from θέλημα with α short 112), the accent being shifted on account of the accession (by declension) of another syllable, 21. b. 2. c, comp. § 8.—σαρκός (Gen. of σάρξ), 45 and 12.—ἀνδρός, syncopated noun from ἀνήρ, 48. 2 and 12.—ἀλλ' (for ἀλλά), 36.—ἐκ, 11.—θεοῦ, 38.—ἐγεννήθησαν, 58, the final α in the word being short.

(14) Σάρεξ, 12.—ἐγένετο, 58.—ἐσκήνωσεν, 58.—ἡμῖν, 38, with Circumflex, because the word is an Ox., and the final ι is here long by nature.—ἐθεασάμεθα, 58, the final α being short here, 179.—αὐτοῦ, 38.—ὡς, toneless, 11.—μονογενοῦς, (from μονογενής), Gen. with full form, μονογενοῦς, contracted μονογενοῦς, 34, comp. the theory

of a circumflex syllable in 7.—παρά, 12.—πατρός, 48. 2 and 12; the Nom. is πατήρ, full Gen. πατέρος, 48. 1, contr. Gen. πατρός, and by § 12 πατρός.—χαρίτος, from χάρις, 18 and 44.—ἀληθείας, from ἀλήθεια, § 99.—εἰα, 4; the accent is shifted here because the α in -ας here is long, 102. α, and consequently the accent cannot stand on the antepenult, 17 and 18.

(15) Μαργαρί, 34, because the full form would be μαργαρίει, which contracted makes -εῖ, and has of course the Circumflex, because the accent is on the ultimate.—κίχραγε, 58.—λέγων, 62.—οὔτος, 15. 1.—ἦν, 65. Note 2.—ὄν, rel. pron. 12.—εἶπον, 15. 1.—ό, 11. ὀπίσω μου, μου enclitic, 22. b, also 24.—ἐμπροσθέν μου, μου enclitic, throwing its accent on the ultimate of the preceding word, 23.—γέγονεν, 58.—πρωτός, 15. 1.—μου enclitic with its accent on the final syllable of πρωτός, 23.

(16) Πληρώματος (from πλήρωμα), with the accent shifted because of accession, 8 and 21, α.—ἡμέις, with Circumflex, probably because it is a contr. of an obsolete form ἡμέες, from which comes the Ionic Gen. ἡμέων.—ἐλάβομεν, 58.—ἀντί, 12.—χάριτος, from χάρις, 44.

(17) Μωυσίως, from the form Μωϊσιός, 44.—ἐδόθη, 17.—ἀλήθεια, Proparoxy., because it has short α, 99.—εἰα, 4. Ἰησοῦ, 33, from Ἰησοῖς, which seems to be a contraction of Ἰησούς.—Χριστοῦ, Ox., 38.

(18) Οὐδεῖς, 12, (instead of οὐδέ εἷς).—εὐώρακε, 58.—πόποτε, instead of πόποτε, two Enclitics, the last of which throws its accent upon the first, 27.—νίος, 12.—ὦν, 12.—πατρός, 12 and 48. 2.—ἐκείνος, 15. 1.—ἐξηγήσατο, 58.

(19) Ἀὔτη, fem. of οἶτος, but deprived of the Circumflex, because the ultimate is long, 17.—ἔστιν, 12; it is properly an Enclitic here, but it is prevented from throwing back its accent, because the preceding word is

a Parox. which will not support the tone of Enclitics that have two syllables, 25, comp. 66. Note 2.—ἀπέστειλαν, 58, the α of the ultimate being short, 180.—Ἰουδαῖοι, 19. α and 15. 1.—ἔξ, 11.—ἱερεῖς, from ἱερεῖς, full plur. ἱερέες, contr. ἱερεῖς, 34.—ἐρωτησώσιν, 58 and 190.—σὺ, 12.—τίς, 56.—εἰ, not enclitic, 66. Note 3, comp. 65. Note 2.

(20) οὐκ εἰμὶ, 12, εἰμὶ retaining the accent on the ground of special emphasis, 66. b.—Λοιστός, with Acute ascending, 12.

(21) αὐτόν, with Acute ascending, 12.—τί, 56.—εἶ, 66. Note 3.—οὐκ εἰμὶ, as above.—οὐ, 12, also 11. Note.

(22) Ἐἶπον, 15. 1.—οὔν, 15. 2, being monosyllabic.—τίς, 56.—ἀπόκρισιν, with final short ι, 123. 6.—δῶμεν, 15. 1.—πεμψασιν, 62.—ἡμῶς, contr. of ἡμέας, 34.—τί, 56.—σεαυτοῦ, 38.

(23) Ἐγὼ γωνή, 12.—βοῶντος, 15. 1 and 34, full form βοῶντος.—εὐθύναι, 58.—καθώς, 12, instead of κατὰ ὡς=καθὰ, i. e. κατὰ ἅ.

(24) Ἀπεσταλμένοι, 61. II. 2. b.—ῆσαν, 15. 1 and 180.—ἠρώτησαν, 58 and 180.—τί, 56.—εἰ . . . οὐκ, 11.—εἶ, 66. Note 3.—οὔτε, where οὐ (a toneless word, 11) obtains the accent of the Enclitic τε, 29, 22.

(26) Ὑδαί, from ὑδωρ, 44.—ἐμεῖς, prob. a contr. of ἡμέες, 34.

(27) Αὐτός ἐστιν, where ἐστιν is enclitic, 66. α, also 24.—ὀπίσω μου, μου being enclitic, 24.—ἐμπροσθέν μου, 23.—οὐ, 38.—εἰμὶ, 12 and 66. b, on the ground of emphasis.—ἡμάντα, from ἡμᾶς, 44.—ὑποδήματος, from ὑπόδημα, with the accent thrown forward, 21. b. 2. c.

(28) Ταῦτα, 15. 1.

(30) Ὀπίσω μου, enclitic, see in v. 27.—ἐμπροσθέν μου, enclitic, see in v. 27.—πρωτός μου, 23.

(31) Ἀφ' ἡ, 12, for καὶ ἐγὼ.—ἀλλ', 36.

(32) Πτεῦμα, 15. 1.—καταβαῖνον, 15. 1.—ὥς, 11.

- (33) Ἐκεῖνός μοι, 23.
 (34) Οὗτός ἐστιν, 66. *a*.
 (35) Μαθητῶν, 39.
 (36) Ἐμβλέψας, penult accented, because the final *a* here is long, 187.—περιπατοῦντι, contr. of περιπατεῦντι, 34.
 (37) Λαλοῦντος, contr. of λαλέοντος, 34.—ἡκολούθησαν, 58, the final *a* here being short.
 (38) Στραγεῖς, 12 and 61. I. 2. *a*.—ἀκολουθοῦντας, contr. of ἀκολουθεύοντας, 34.—ζητεῖτε, contr. of ζητεῖτε, 34.
 (39) Ποῦ, with Circumflex, 15. 2.
 (40) Ἐρχεσθε . . . ἴδετε, 58.—ἦλθον . . . εἶδον, 15. 1.—παρ', instead of παρὰ, 36.—ᾠρα, with an Acute (instead of a Circumflex) on the penult, because the final *a* is long, 100—ρα. 2.
 (41) Σίμωνος, from Σίμων, 44.
 (42) Μεσσίαν, from Μεσσίας, which has *a* long in the ultimate, 101. *a*, and the Acc. retains the same quantity as the Nom., 104.
 (43) Ἐμβλέψας, see v. 36.—Ἰωνᾶ, Doric Gen. of Ἰωνᾶς, (prob. a contraction of Ἰωνέας). This Doric form of nouns in -ας, Dec. I., is extensively employed in the Greek language, and has almost become a part of the κοινὴ διάλεκτος. The *a* of course is long, because it is a contraction, and so the case belongs to the rule in 38.—Κηγάς, prob. from Κηγάς, 15. 2.
 (44) Ἐξελθεῖν, 61. I. 1. *a*.—ἀκολουθεῖ μοι, 24.

EXERCISES IN QUANTITY.

N. B. The references are to be understood as in the preceding pages. The object of this exercise, it should be understood, is not the scanning of Greek verses, in itself considered; but Greek poetry is selected as the subject of the exercise, because it is by this only, that Greek quantity is now known and defined. L. stands for *line*. The double-timed vowels are, of course, almost the only subjects of attention.

Iliad of Homer. B. 1.

L. 1. -νν, short *i*, 150, *b*.—ἄεθε, *a* short, on the general principle laid down in all the grammars, viz. that the double-timed vowels are to be regarded as short, whenever no special reason can be assigned to the contrary; see Add. *b*.—Θεά, long *a*, p. 44. -εα.*—Πηληϊάδεω, -δεω as one long syllable, by virtue of what the grammarians call *Synizesis* (συνίσεις), which means, a contraction of two vowels into one syllable. This is sometimes practised by the poets even in the middle of words, e. g. θεός etc. is read as a monosyllable, and ἦ εἰσόκεν as a Dactyl.—The *a* in Ἀχιλλῆος is short, by the gen. principle.

L. 2. μυρί, with *u* long, which must be sought in the Lex., as the rules above do not reach vowels in the original root or ground-form itself of words; for no rules can be made for these.—ἄλγε, with long *a*, because of position, like the case in 86.

L. 3. πολλάς, πολ- long, 86, and 88. *d*. . . . λὰς long, 108.—ἰφθίμους, -θι long, Lex.—ψυχὰς, ψυ- long, Lex. . . . χὰς, long, 108.—ἄϊδι, *a* and *i* short, gen. rule; see under L. 1.—προΐαψεν, *i* short, gen. R . . . αψ long, 86, the same principle applying to the double-timed vowels, when

* For the sake of perspicuity and facility, in cases like this, I refer to the page and ending of a word.

they would in themselves be short, as would apply to the short vowels ϵ and θ .

L. 4. δ' ἐλώμετα, δ' ἐλ- long syllable, 90.—κύνεσσιν, $\kappa\upsilon$ short, 155 . . . νες long, 86.

L. 5. Οἰωνοῖσι, $\sigma\iota$ short, 111. 3.—πᾶσι, $\sigma\iota$ short, 129.—Αἰὼς, $\delta\epsilon$ short, gen. R.

L. 6. τᾶ, long α here, probably by position, although $\pi\theta$ - (which follow) do not usually make the syllable long, 87.—πρωῖτα, $\tau\alpha$ short, 110.—δισσιγήτην, $\delta\iota$ - short, gen. R. . . . αστ long, 86.—ἐβόωντε, $\alpha\nu$ long, 86 or 187.

L. 7. Ἀτρεΐδης, α long by nature, as $\tau\theta$ would not make it so, 87.—ἄναξ, first α short, gen. R.—ἀνδρῶν, ἀνδ long, 88. c.—δῖος, long ι , 97. α .—Ἀχιλλεύς, -ιλλ- long, 88. d .

L. 8. τίς, τ' long, 86.—ε' ἄρ- long, 86.—ἐριδι, $\delta\iota$ long before ξ , 89.

L. 9. γὰρ, long, 88. a or c .

L. 10. ἀνὰ, $\nu\alpha$ long before $\sigma\tau$, 86.—λαοί, $\lambda\alpha$ long, Lex., . . . $\sigma\iota$ used as short in the measure, 83. Note 4.

L. 11. οὔνεκα, α short, 166.—ἀρητιῆρα, $\alpha\rho$ - long, Lex.

L. 12. γὰρ, short, 163.—θούας, $\alpha\varsigma$ long, 108.—νήας, $\alpha\varsigma$ short, 120.

L. 13. θέγατρα, $\gamma\alpha\tau$ long, prob. by virtue of the contraction in the word; the $\tau\theta$ which follow would not make it so, unless the τ belonged to the former syllable and the ρ to the latter; see in 87.—ἄποινα, final α short, 110.

L. 14. ἐν long, 86.—χερσὶν, $\chi\epsilon\rho$ long, 86.—ἐκηβόλου, $\lambda\omicron\nu$ used as short, 82.—Ἀπόλλωνος, α long.

L. 15. χροσέω, ω used as short, 82.—ανά, the first α is amalgamated with the preceding ω , by συνίσησις, (see under L. 1 above); the second α is long by position, 86.—καὶ used as short, 82.—πάντας, $\tau\alpha\varsigma$ short, 120.

L. 16. Ἀτρεΐδα, $\delta\alpha$ long, 106.—κοσμήτορε, $\kappa\omicron\sigma$ long by position, 86.—λαῶν, $\lambda\alpha$ long, Lex.

L. 17. Ἀτρεΐδαι, $\delta\alpha\iota$ used as long here in the measure of the poetry, although it is treated as short in respect to accentuation, 95, as is plain from the Circumflex on the penult.—καὶ, used as short here, 82.—ἄλλοι, $\lambda\omicron\iota$ used as short, 83. Note 4.—ἐνκνήμιδες, long ι , Lex.; comp. 123. 4.

L. 18. θεοί, $\sigma\iota$ is here used as short in the poetry, 83. Note 4.

L. 19. πόλιν, $\lambda\iota\nu$ used as a long syllable, because it is in the *caesura*.

L. 20. λίσσαιτε, $\lambda\upsilon$ long, Lex.—τὰ, here short as usual.

L. 22. ἄλλοι, ἄλ long, 88. d . . . $\lambda\omicron\iota$, long, as it more generally is, in poetic measure, 95. a .

L. 23. αἰδέσθαι, with $\theta\alpha\iota$ long in the measure of the poetry, but short as it regards the accent, the Circumflex being on the penult, 15. 1. The acute accent on the final ι is thrown on by the Enclitic which follows. How these two opposite principles can be combined or harmonized, I leave to be pointed out by the Dilettanti in Greek measures.—καὶ, used as short, 82.—δέχθαι, $\theta\alpha\iota$ used as short, 82.

L. 24. ἀλλ', long, 88. d .—Ἀγαμέμνονι, $\mu\epsilon\mu$ long, 88. d .

L. 25. μῦθον, υ long, 97. a .

[Note. The above is only a small specimen of exercises in respect to quantity. The rules may be applied, from the very first commencement of reading Greek, by a teacher who understands the doctrine of Greek quantity; and they should be so applied, in order that the learner may proceed rightly from the beginning, and not be obliged to waste much time afterwards, in correcting bad habits. It is to be hoped, that some of the very respectable *Gymnasia*, which are now rising up in our country, will make trial of this plan of Greek study].

ADDENDA.

(a) To § 61. II. 2, add, at the close ; (c) Middle Voice, Inf. of Aor. 2 ; e. g. *τετισθαί*.

(b) After § 81, add ; GENERAL PRINCIPLE. Every syllable must be considered as short, if no definite reason (i. e. usage) to the contrary can be shewn. *Usage* means, custom of the poets.

(c) After § 93 ; GENERAL REMARK. When the double-timed vowels are long in themselves, the same rules apply to them as to the other vowels long by nature. On the other hand ; when they are in themselves short, the same rules apply to them as to the short vowels.



927 C1

R 98

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES



1010682554

